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Ickes Sees No Need Of National 'Gas' Cut; Britain Warns India

The World's Day—July 30, 1942

Washington: Ickes Says 'Gas' Cut Enough

Petroleum Co-ordinator Ickes said that nationwide gasoline rationing was not needed now as a measure to bring about larger deliveries of petroleum to the rationed eastern states. He also told his press conference that the oil industry had uncovered capacity for production of 200,000 tons annually of butadiene.

A Government order is all that the nation's shipbuilders require to launch a construction program of giant cargo planes to speed the war effort and overcome the submarine menace, Henry J. Kaiser, Oakland, Calif., shipbuilder, told a Senate committee. [Financial Page.]

A proposal to require that all individual incomes above $25,000 annually be turned into Government bonds for the remainder of the war was made by Senator Brown (D) of Mich., a member of the Senate Finance Committee now considering the $6,271,000,000 tax bill. [Financial Page.]

Senator Vandenberg (R) of Mich., expressing surprise that the new soldiers' family allowance law does not go into effect until Nov. 1, drafted a measure to repeal this provision, observing: "that is just two days before the general election date and it seems strange that such a provision should have been put into the law."

Congressional action on a bill authorizing the War Shipping Administration to sell or charter two merchant vessels to the Government of Eire was completed in the House.

In Europe: India Warned of British Action

A warning to India that the British Government would do everything within its power to meet any developing crisis was revealed in the House of Commons by L. S. Amery, Secretary of State for India. [Page 8.]

The British Government underwent its largest adverse vote following a stormy debate in the House of Commons on the question of pension allowances. [Page 8.]

A new board for production and resources, supplementing a similar board in Washington, was set up in London, with British Production Minister Capt. Oliver Lyttelton and W. Averell Harriman as its two members.

Gas masks need not be carried by Britons except when they leave home overnight, the British Government ruled!

All British nationals in Cairo, Egypt, were called upon to register for National Service as the House of Commons passed second reading of a bill providing for compulsory national service for Britons abroad.

Three prominent Romans, one of them a general, have been arrested along with nine Italian industrialists in a Fascist Party drive against black market operations.

New England: Civilian Planes to Be Banned

All civilian planes soon will be ordered away from the East Coast, matching a similar order already in effect on the West Coast. [Page 4.]

Automobile accidents in the United States have been reduced so much since the war that there may be 10,000 fewer fatalities in 1942 than 1941. [Page 5.]

Average daily arrivals of tank cars in New England are 350 cars under the area's rationed needs for petroleum products, oil men disclosed.

Americas: Expansion of Mexican Rubber

Mexico and the United States signed an eight-year agreement providing for an increase in Mexico's rubber production on a permanent, large-scale basis. The agreement was signed in Mexico City.

At Rio De Janeiro it was announced that the United States Ambassador Jefferson Caffery will leave by plane Aug. 1 for a week of consultation in Washington, after which he will return directly to Brazil.

Grew Refuses to Confer With Japanese

Former U. S. Ambassador to Japan Joseph C. Grew was reported to have refused to confer with former Japanese Ambassador to the United States Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura and special envoy Saburo Kurusu, when the three diplomats met during shore leave in Lourenço Marques.

National: War Damage Policies $100,000,000,000

Bombardment insurance placed with the Federal War Damage Corporation now totals $100,000,000,000, and final figures may run as much as one third higher, it was reported in New York City insurance circles.

William Dudley Pelley, on trial for sedition at Indianapolis, subpoenaed Charles A. Lindbergh and other public figures as witnesses to aid in his defense. [Page 3.]

Access to industrial plants engaged in secret war production may be denied by the management to union organizers or agents of the National Labor Relations Board, a Federal District Court ruled at Dallas, Texas. [Page 3.]

The 8,000-ton Portuguese steamship Nyassa docked at Baltimore with nearly 800 refugees from Europe and the Middle East.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts are summarized on Page 1 in Column 5.

Harry Hopkins Weds Mrs. Macy In President's White House Study

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP)—Harry Hopkins, presidential aide, and Mrs. Louise Gill Macy, New York socialite and fashion writer, were married today in the first White House wedding in 24 years. President and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt were present.

The simple ceremony took place in the President's oval study on the second floor of the White House.

The Rev. Dr. Russell J. Clinchy of Hartford, Conn., read the vows. The guest list, in addition to Mrs. Clinchy, was limited to 13 members of the immediate families of the bride and groom, and in addition, members of the White House Staff.

After the ceremony, the President and Mrs. Roosevelt were hosts at a luncheon for the wedding guests.

Mrs. Hopkins' wedding dress was a simple, street-length blue crepe. Her especially designed jewelry included earclips, lapel pins incorporating a victory knot motif copied from a sailor's manual. The wedding ring was a twist of gold rope, and the engagement ring a cluster of diamonds set in gold rope.

She was given in marriage by her brother-in-law, Lieut. Nicholas Ludington, U. S. N., of Ardmore, Pa.

The President, dressed in a white linen suit, sat to the left of the minister.

The bride carried a bouquet of purple orchids and deep purple-blue delphinium tied with a deep purple blue bow.

The groom wore a blue business suit.

Mrs. Roosevelt's dress was blue-and-white-polkadot chiffon.

At the beginning of the ceremony a string orchestra in the hall outside played a few bars of Lohengrin's Wedding March. At the end of the service the orchestra played "The End of a Perfect Day."

After a honeymoon, probably in Connecticut, the Hopkinses' address will be—1,600 Pennsylvania Avenue. They will occupy the same suite, just down the hall from the President's study, in which Mr. Hopkins has been living since the war crisis began.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Thursday, July 30, 1942

Boston and New England News	2, 4, 5
Christian Science Shortwave Programs	6
Connecticut Letter	4
Daily Features Page	17
Editorials	18
Financial Pages	13-15
For Young People	12
Radio Timetable	4
Sports Page	9
Theater and Arts	4
The Home Forum	10

"Recipe for beauty"

Weather Predictions

COOL | WARM | WARMER-DRIZZLE

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

N. E. Oil Flow Held as Below Rationing Need

Receipts declared 350 tankloads below amount necessary to care for new requirements.

New England's receipt of petroleum products daily is 350 tank carloads below the amount necessary even under rationing of both gasoline and fuel oil, oil officials revealed today.

They disclosed that at least 1,250 tank carloads are needed daily to meet the requirements under rationing, compared to 1,750 to meet normal needs. They reported that at present the daily arrival totals approximately 900 tank cars.

Only by shifting tank cars from the Middle West can the shortage, even under rationing, be alleviated, they reported.

As the same time, one oil company official asserted that rationing of fuel oil is inevitable unless at least 500 additional tank cars daily are diverted to the New England area or tankers are convoyed from the Gulf to New England.

This same official expressed the belief that some tankers may eventually be convoyed to New England to meet winter fuel oil needs. He pointed out that shortly the government must start filling its own oil terminals to provide fuel for the Atlantic fleet.

To do this convoys must be established and in those convoys may be included some tankers for civilian needs, he said.

Meanwhile the Washington order requiring oil companies to deliver no fuel between August 3 and September 15, has resulted in several oil companies being rushed with orders for deliveries before August 3.

One company official said that his firm and many other local oil companies had received no official word either from Washington or from local government officers regarding the delivery curtailment. He said that for the present they are continuing to supply customers with not more than 50 per cent of the amount of oil they received a year ago.

Rationing of the Middle Western states could add to the deliveries of fuel oil to the East by approximately 33 1-3 per cent, the Office of Price Administration has informed oil officials.

This estimate was believed by many officials to be one important reason for OPA's request, published today, that President Roosevelt make gasoline rationing nationwide.

Such action would benefit New England in the following ways, according to oil experts:

1. It would induce midwestern refineries to change their refinery runs to produce less gaso-

Continued on Page 2, Column 2

Biddle Rests in High Court Spy Case; U. S. Tank Crews Arrive in Egypt; Germans Claim Vital Rail Line Cut

First American combat troops to reach Africa complete training for battle.

By Edmund Stevens
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WITH U. S. ARMY TANK CREWS IN THE WESTERN DESERT, July 30—The first American land combat forces in North Africa, or in the entire Middle East for that matter—a small group of tank crews—are parked out here on a bleak, bare stretch of desert.

We arrived to see them in the midst of a howling dust storm. Knowing their approximate location, after floundering blindly about we eventually located them by the unmistakable accent of their voices. They were feeling rather lost in these strange surroundings and were indeed glad to see us.

"Ah didn't know there was this much desert outside of Texas," a native of that State drawled, whereupon we answered: "Boy you haven't seen anything."

They had just been moved up here from farther back and this was their first real taste of desert conditions. They have no tanks yet but are undergoing preliminary desert training—being taught to navigate on compass bearings in various practice maneuvers, all on foot. That makes any approach to real battle rather difficult, but they have good imaginations and high spirits and are looking forward to the week end when they will be issued their tanks—General Grants. Thereafter, they will operate as part of a British armored division and will see action with that unit.

Taken collectively, they are a group of typical American boys highly representative of every section of the country, though few in number. Although they will operate under British orders, they have their own American commander, Col. Thomas Kirschner, and come under Maj. Gen. Russel L. Maxwell as Commander in Chief of United States Army Forces in North Africa. In the meanwhile, news of the appearance of Americans on the scene has spread like wildfire, especially among other combat forces, and has lost nothing in the telling. Thus it is common to be informed that an entire American division is coming up or already is in the firing line. Such reports invariably are received with the greatest enthusiasm.

Associated Press

Daybreak on Desert Front

Crew members of an American-built General Grant tank go through the morning routine of bathing, shaving and eating breakfast somewhere in the Libyan Desert after a night's sleep punctuated by the roar of near-by guns.

Nazis Say Soviet Armies Split; U. S. Toughens Its Armed Forces

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

Germans say they have cut the single north-south Caucasus railroad at Proletarskaya, 100 miles southeast of Rostov, and, farther north, have pushed to within 60 miles of Stalingrad on the Volga.

While the Russians are straining every nerve to hold back the reinforced invasion armies, the second-front campaign, in press, Parliament, over the air, and otherwise, is rapidly mounting in the West. A spectacular parade of Waffen SS (Hitler's private army) and regular German Army units "brought from Russia" to show Germany's readiness for an Allied invasion was organized in Paris.

Britain's reply to this display of Nazi military might—which was watched in complete silence by the Parisians—was Sir Stafford Cripps' intimation that there were plans for a second front, but they could not be divulged.

Despite pressure being exerted on the Russian armies, there is no evidence so far that Marshal von Bock has any prospect of destroying them. If he has reached, as he claims, the line running from Stalingrad down to the oil refinery center of Krasnodar and the Maikop oil wells, he may have severed communications between the Russian Army in the Caucasus and the armies defending Moscow. But he will not have ended the resistance of either for both can retreat.

It would appear that around Kletskaya, some 100 miles northwest of Stalingrad, a tremendous struggle for the great bend of the Don is in process.

But the struggle is a costly one for the Germans. Moreover, assuming that the Nazis continue their advance down into the Caucasus and across the Volga, their problems of extended supply lines will become increasingly difficult.

At the moment, it is impossible to tell which way the drive will be attempted. If Vichy reports that German troops have crossed from the Kerch Peninsula south of the Sea of Azov and landed on the Taman Peninsula are true, they would indicate that the more immediate move will be into the Caucasus.

Meanwhile, the RAF is continuing its daily series of heavy raids on the continent. Wednesday night the great steel center of Saarbrücken was heavily bombed by four-motored bombers, nine of which were lost. The Germans retaliated with a sporadic raid over Birmingham, the Midlands, and even the outskirts of London, which has not had a heavy raid since July 21, a year ago.

RCAF in Aleutians Under U. S. Orders

By the Canadian Press

Ottawa, July 30

Royal Canadian Air Force squadrons serving in the Aleutians area will operate under the United States naval officer who has been placed in command of the joint operations in that area of United States naval and army aircraft, it was said today at RCAF headquarters.

Several squadrons of Canadian bombers and fighters are operating in the Alaskan zone, and spokesmen said they have been under United States direction.

Battle in Russia:

Nazis Say Caucasus Rail Line Severed

The most important move announced in Berlin dispatches was that German tank forces had severed at several places the last important rail connection between the Caucasus and the remainder of Russia and had cut off the Soviet route of retreat eastward in the

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 30—The Army and the Navy are now operating under a single supreme command in every theater of the war, and this unity of command will be established in every sector of fighting where American forces participate, it was announced today.

The Aleutian Front has just been added to the operational control of the Navy and this means that now under the Navy command are the joint operations of the United States forces in the Hawaiian area, the eastern Caribbean, the Aleutians and the sea frontiers.

Under the Army command are operations in the Canal Zone and those in the Southwest Pacific based in Australia.

The principle of unity of command provides, in general, that the service primarily involved shall be in command of the operations in any given area. It was on this basis that the unified commands were established under the Navy in the conduct of sea frontier operations.

How Order Works

The sea frontiers include waters adjacent to the coasts of the United States, outlying land, islands and sea areas. Under the system of unified command, army defense commanders have allocated Army air units to the Naval commanders of the sea frontiers. Command of these Army air units is vested in the Naval sea frontier commanders for operations over the sea in anti-submarine warfare, and for any other operations against sea-borne activities of the enemy.

Similarly, in theaters of action which have been placed under the unified command of the Army, naval units—air and surface—are placed at the disposal of the Army officer in command.

Close and effective co-operation is effected in each zone by this unity of command with Army and Navy forces co-ordinated under a single direction to strike the enemy the heaviest and timeliest blows.

Illustrating another phase of the common war effort, the Office of War Information announced that while on the average 12 per cent of American defense production was being shipped to the Allies on a lend-lease or cash basis, a much higher proportion of tanks and planes and other urgent items are going to the United Nations.

Some Lend-Lease Facts

The OWI statement came in response to a recent newspaper dispatch which asserted that "our lend-lease policy is on the verge of failure" and frankly admitted

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Attorney General holds President as Commander in Chief is not answerable to Court.

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP)—Attorney General Francis Biddle, discussing the validity of the military commission established by President Roosevelt to try eight alleged Nazi saboteurs, told the Supreme Court today that the President could not be made answerable to it while acting as Commander in Chief of the nation's armed forces.

He expressed this view in response to a question by Associate Justice Robert H. Jackson while arguing in opposition to a petition by seven of the eight Nazis who came from Germany by submarine for a writ which would take them out of the custody of the military commission before which they are on trial for their lives.

The central issue before the Court is the contention of counsel for the prisoners that a presidential proclamation denying them the use of the civil courts and ordering a military trial is "totally invalid and unconstitutional."

While Mr. Biddle was discussing this, Mr. Justice Jackson asked the Attorney General whether the Court would have "anything to say about it" if the President of the United States violated the law while acting as Commander in Chief.

"No, the Commander in Chief himself is final authority," Mr. Biddle replied.

Argument Concluded

Shortly thereafter Mr. Biddle concluded his argument and the defense counsel, Col. Kenneth Royall, began presentation of his rebuttal.

Associate Justice Stanley F. Reed interrupted Colonel Royall to ask a question and as the officer started to reply, a red light flashed on the stand in front of him.

"Does that mean we are going to lunch or something?" Colonel Royall asked.

"Yes," Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone replied, "you may answer afterward."

The court laughed and left the bench.

Eight of the nine justices were present. Associate Justice William O. Douglas, who was absent Wednesday because of the long train trip from Oregon, arrived overnight and took his place between Associate Justices Stanley F. Reed and James F. Byrnes. The only member missing was Associate Justice Frank Murphy, who disqualified himself because he is on duty as a lieutenant colonel in the Army.

Attorney General Biddle, wearing a black business suit instead of the white linen he wore Wednesday, resumed his argument in opposition to the petition of the prisoners for a writ which would remove the accused from the custody of the Army and place them before the civil courts.

All eight of the prisoners have been on trial before a Presidentially-appointed panel of seven generals.

Tip for Defense

Just before the proceeding was resumed, lawyers got a laugh out of an anonymous telegram sent by a well-wisher to the defense counsel and tipping them to look up the famous Milligan case. This Civil War case is one with which every lawyer participating in the action is most familiar.

At issue is the validity of President Roosevelt's proclamation denying access to the civil courts to certain persons, and by strong implication directed at the eight accused, and his order that they be tried by a military commission.

It is the defendants' contention that they were not saboteurs at all—just refugees fleeing from Germany.

Addressing the Court in his precise manner, Mr. Biddle asserted that it was significant that the prisoners traveled back to Germany from the United States on money furnished by the German Government, and that Herbert Hans Haupt, youngest defendant and the only one who claims American citizenship, traveled on a German passport.

The Attorney General asked the court to overrule the Milligan case, even though it decides to throw out the present case on the ground that the prisoners are not entitled to the civil courts.

Cited as "Bad Law"

He termed the Milligan case "bad law." In that case, the Supreme Court issued a writ of habeas corpus for an Indiana citizen who was held for trial before a military commission. President Lincoln defied the Court's ruling in the matter.

The Attorney General went on to say that he took the position that the prisoners had no rights to

Continued on Page 3, Column 6

Eden World Court Approval Strengthens Postwar Plans

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 30—Machinery which the United Nations are likely to build after the war to maintain justice and peace in the new world order is seen here today taking clearer shape following a statement by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden in the House of Commons supporting a new and strengthened International Court of Justice backed by international force.

The fact that Mr. Eden categorically linked two principles, namely, justice and force, and that he did so in behalf of the present British Government, makes his statements in Commons yesterday seem to some quarters here today to be of unusual importance. He may be said in fact to have put the final official British seal on the late Marquis of Lothian's notable statement earlier in the war to the effect the world could not be made safe except with "an overwhelming power behind just law."

It is an interesting reflection that the Nazis themselves seem to be giving at this moment a specious illustration of organization of such a system through the conversion of the "Armed Black Shirt" divisions into an inter-European police force to maintain "order" both at home and in the conquered areas.

Subverting Democracy

Are the forces of terrorism, it may be asked, stealing the constructive ideas of the democracies and making speedy use of their geographical advantage to exploit their claim to be "Herrenvolk" or masters in a society which would be the very opposite of Lincoln's immortal definition of democracy?

Another reason Mr. Eden's declaration stands out today is that it is the most direct official British answer yet made to the now famous Hull speech, voicing the same ideals on July 23.

Mr. Eden's reply to House of Commons questioners was as follows: "His Majesty's Government are entirely in favor of establishment or re-establishment following the war of an international court of justice and have noted with much interest, references to this subject made by Cordell Hull in the course of his speech on July 23. It is the view of His Majesty's Government that international authority, after this war, will require to be backed by an international force. In this respect also we are in entire agreement with the United States and the Secretary of State."

Pressed by Laborite Bellenger to give Commons details of what definite steps are being taken imple-

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Women's Reserve for Navy Awaits Roosevelt Signature

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 30—Formation of a women's naval reserve, Navy counterpart of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, with Miss Mildred McAfee, President of Wellesley College, in charge awaits only President Roosevelt's approval.

Dr. McAfee, granted a leave of absence from Wellesley to organize the women's bluejackets corps will be inducted into the rank of lieutenant commander with the full salary and privileges of that commission.

Members of the Women's Naval Reserve will do the same clerical and noncombatant jobs for the Navy that the Waacs are being trained for with the army at Fort Des Moines, Iowa. The two units will be different in many respects, including pay status and size.

The sailorettes will be a part of the Navy but will not be assigned to offshore or overseas duties. The Waacs on the other hand, may be sent abroad.

WAAC auxiliaries start at $21 a month, while their Navy sisters will start at $50.

A college degree is necessary for an officer's commission in the Women's Naval Reserve, while only a high school diploma is necessary for a WAAC officer. All women in the Naval Reserve must have a high school diploma.

The sailorettes will be a more exclusive corps, since it will probably not exceed 12,000. The law allows the WAAC to expand to 150,000.

Members of both corps must enlist for the duration of the war.

In addition to record-keeping and telephone operating work being taught the Waacs, the Naval Reserve girls will be counted on to do decoding work. More than 60 British Wrens, members of the Women's Royal Naval Service, are now doing this work successfully for the various British missions in Washington.

A graduate of Vassar, former Dean of Women at Oberlin College, and President of Wellesley since 1936, Miss McAfee is one of the foremost women educators of the country. She was born in Parkville, Mo., the daughter of a Presbyterian minister.

Miss McAfee came to Washington as a Vassar undergraduate in the last war to do war work but when she found the job was to "paste clippings in scrapbooks," she decided to go back to school.

Russian Dandelions Bounce

BURLINGTON, Vt., July 30 (AP)—The University of Vermont has a garden where raindrops really bounce.

It is an acre of dandelions—rubber-bearing dandelions from Russia—with which the University is experimenting to discover their possible value as a source of rubber for the United States.

Russia, which this year reportedly has 2,000,000 acres growing with the plant, recently sent 500 pounds of seed by air to this country.

Similar in appearance to the common dandelion which lives a short time on American lawns, the Russian variety is said to contain considerable rubber element in its long roots after 65 days of growth.

The University's garden has been receiving tender treatment from 35 members of the Burlington unit of the Volunteer Drivers Corps, who took over the job of keeping the plants weeded and thinned.

The first crop is nearly ready for harvest and the University and the lady gardeners are hoping that the Russian dandelion will stretch as far as its technical name—Taraxacum-Kok-Saghyz.

Army Contact Squads Roam N. E. Hinterlands in Aircraft Warning Service

Unlike Sugar, No Scramble Seen for Beef

Congressional investigation of the eastern beef shortage was sought today, with the filing by Representative Edith Nourse Rogers of Lowell of a resolution requesting appointment of a five-member House committee to inquire into the reasons and suggest a remedy for the present critical situation.

Representative Rogers described New England as hardest hit by the shortage, and said that this section of the country, while willing to share in the war effort, did not wish to be penalized.

Despite the apparent shortage of beef, it was disclosed today that there has been no rush among housewives to buy up the remaining stocks, as there was when the rumor of dwindling sugar supplies sent shoppers scurrying from store to store in their effort to hoard a sufficient amount to last over a long period of scarcity.

In fact, marketmen report that there has been an actual drop in meat buying. This may be due, in part, to the fact that beef is not a top-selling product at this season of the year anyway, dealers explained this morning.

"It is fortunate, both for the public and for the retailer, that the shortage has developed just at this time," declared a buyer for one of Boston's largest retail markets. He added, however, that the prospect for next week "looks bad" with beefless days probably an actuality by that time.

Results of the conferences of Boston wholesale meat men with Washington officials are not yet evident, with no word trickling back home as to whether or not their efforts are meeting with any success. It is expected that the delegation will be back tomorrow morning.

Impatient for action, Mrs. Charles P. Howard, President of the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, sent a letter to the President last night urging a ceiling price be placed on live cattle as a solution to the present problem.

She claimed that failure to set a ceiling price upon cattle as well as upon prepared beef in the wholesale and retail market "would be to penalize New England again as has been done already in the case of gasoline rationing, which prevails here and not in the central and western states."

Mrs. Howard pointed out that "in New England we are willing and anxious to bear our full share of the war's burdens, but we object to discriminatory Federal regulations."

New England's beef shortage is even affecting the drive for kitchen fats, according to Gurth F. Chambers, Regional Manager of the War Production Board's conservation division.

"While the amount of fats turned in to meat dealers the first three days of this week equalled that delivered in corresponding days last week, that doesn't tell the true story," Mr. Chambers explained.

"The drive was just gathering momentum last week. Its tempo was speeding up daily, and this week under ordinary conditions the housewives would have brought in approximately 10,000 more pounds."

Mr. Chambers added that he believed the accumulation of fats would double once the beef shortage is over.

Former Russian Officer Links Kuhn With Fascist

HARTFORD, Conn., July 30 (AP)—The Government's case against the Rev. Kurt Emil Bruno Molzahn, Philadelphia Lutheran pastor and former German cavalry officer of World War I, for allegedly conspiring with four others to deliver military secrets to Japan and Germany got under way today with testimony that prominent Bund officials had been seen at the palatial Thompson estate of Anastase A. Vonsiatsky, Russian Fascist leader, who has pleaded guilty to the indictment and is now in prison.

The Rev. Mr. Molzahn, whom the Government contends permitted others in the alleged plot to use his parsonage as a forwarding address for their mail, was not linked with the visits to Thompson.

Col. Lev Beck Memadoff, who told the court he served 17 years in the old Russian Army and who recently has operated the Russian Bear Tea Room in Thompson, swore that beginning about June, 1939, he had seen Fritz Kuhn, Gerhard W. Kunze, James Wheeler-Hill, and Gustav Elmer at Mr. Vonsiatsky's place.

Mr. Kuhn is the one-time German-American Bund leader; Mr. Kunze, another former Bund leader and accused member of the spy ring, has pleaded guilty and is awaiting sentence, and Mr. Elmer was treasurer.

Colonel Memadoff, who is Mr. Vonsiatsky's brother-in-law and whose tea room is close to the Vonsiatsky estate, testified also that the former Russian émigré, who admittedly plotted to overthrow the Soviet régime, had told him about conferences with a General Arachi of the Japanese Army and a General Simirnoff, Cossack leader and Russian Fascist.

Mr. Vonsiatsky, said Colonel Memadoff, traveled "the whole world around" in his capacity as head of the Russian Fascist Party.

Colonel Memadoff's son, Andrew, was killed several months ago when shot down while flying with the Eagle Squadron in England.

Preceding Colonel Memadoff on the stand was Richard McCauley, newspaperman and photographer from Putnam, which is near Thompson.

Mr. McCauley testified he had known Mr. Vonsiatsky for 10 years and that he saw Mr. Kunze at the Thompson estate on July 16, 1939, in company with Messrs. Kuhn, Wheeler-Hill, Elmer, and the late Donat Kunle, one-time aid to Mr. Vonsiatsky.

Messrs. Kunze and Vonsiatsky wore dark uniforms, he said. He had seen Mr. Vonsiatsky's uniform many times, he continued, adding that it had a red, white and blue insignia on the left arm against a white swastika.

Mr. McCauley described in detail Mr. Vonsiatsky's 20-room home where the Russian lived with his American-heiress wife, the former Marion Team Stephens of Chicago.

Adjacent to the house was a two-story, solidly constructed building of fieldstone, Mr. McCauley related, which had an office on the first floor and a gun room on the second. He identified a number of pictures he had taken of the place, one of which showed a gun rack against a wall.

Identified also by Mr. McCauley was a large swastika banner surmounted by a gilded eagle which he said he had seen at the place.

In opening the case yesterday, Thomas J. Dodd, Jr., Special Assistant to the United States Attorney General, told the jury with regard to the Rev. Mr. Molzahn:

"We will prove that he was a member of the Nazi Party. We will prove that he was in direct communication with the Gestapo."

The Rev. Mr. Molzahn's attorney said that his client, charged with violating the 1917 Espionage Law, was "absolutely innocent of the offense charged and always will be."

James W. Carpenter of the Rev. Mr. Molzahn's counsel said that several of the pastor's friends had been persecuted in Germany by the Nazis and that as an officer in the cavalry during World War I he had been reprimanded for allegedly aiding Polish refugees.

"We will ask what could be the motive impelling this defendant to enter into a conspiracy against the United States," said the lawyer.

Wide World; By a Staff Photographer

They Keep Constant Vigil

Nearly 100,000 civilian ground observers in New England stand watch for enemy airplanes day and night. To aid their work soldiers of the First Fighter Command visit the observers in their own communities to provide instruction and encouragement. Upper left: Capt. Robert "Bobby" Jones addressing an observer group in a Southern State. Upper center: A typical observation post in an Eastern State. Upper right: This Sergeant of the ground observers section gives instruction to a youthful sky scanner. Lower: Members of a New England "contact squad" receive instructions from Lieut. Richard L. Patterson of the Boston Information Center. Left to right: Sergt. Frederick E. Scammell, Sergt. Herbert L. Schaller, Private Joseph M. Curran, Lieutenant Patterson, and Private George R. Harris.

Civilian Ground Observers Get Support

By John Bond
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Out in the New England hinterlands somewhere today an Army command car is rolling up hill and down dale. It is driven by a noncommissioned officer accompanied by a private.

These men are members of the Aircraft Warning Service of the First Fighter Command and they are on a mission of great importance. They comprise what the Fighter Command calls a "contact squad" and they're on their way to some remote hamlet or village where civilian ground observers are keeping 24-hour vigil for the approach of enemy airplanes.

The men, women, and even children, who keep watch at the approximately 1,000 observation posts in New England, have been termed by Col. Minthorne W. Reed, Regional Commanding Officer of the First Fighter Command, as the "backbone of the eastern air defense."

Because of the alertness of nearly 100,000 of these civilian observers, some 8,500,000 New Englanders can rest more confidently in their beds at night.

To give encouragement to these volunteers the First Fighter Command established contact squads to visit these workers on the job, to answer their questions, and to assist them in carrying out one of the most important jobs on the civilian front, the reporting of airplane flights to the Army.

The appearance of a First Fighter Command contact squad, particularly in some of the more remote rural sections, becomes an event of great importance. In one town the local brass band turned out to greet the lone command car as it rolled into the village.

In another community 20 citizens signed up for ground observer duty after a visit from the squad.

Chief function of the squad is to inspect posts during the day and to conduct instructional meeting in the evening. Ground observers are invited in from the surrounding communities for the evening meeting and moving pictures illustrating the work of the Fighter Command are shown.

It's a strenuous schedule that these contact squads follow. Starting out early in the morning they are on the go until late in the evening. The powerful four wheel drive command cars in which they travel are called upon to take them over rough woods roads, through rock-strewn New England fields, and up precipitous mountain paths.

Among the things looked for by the squads as they inspect observation posts are visibility, how sounds travel, accessibility of the post. Suggestions for improvements are passed along to the observers or to the local civilian defense authorities.

One compensation for the rigorous work of the contact squads is the hospitality handed out in traditional New England fashion. Soldiers are frequently invited to observers' homes for dinners and to spend the night.

None are more intimately acquainted with the good citizens of New England who are doing this vital work—sometimes under trying conditions—than the men on the contact squads.

One squad, there are several in New England, recently visited western Massachusetts where it found a whole family operating a post in an isolated section. The post staff was composed of a grandmother, father, mother, hired man, and three children.

There are lighter moments, too, for the men of the contact squads. In one southern New England State they fell of an observer who, seeing a Navy blimp, going over his post for the first time raced for the telephone and reported "one submarine, flying high."

The contact squads operate under the direction of Capt. L. G. Morrison, Officer in Charge of the Ground Observers Section of the First Fighter Command. W. Gordon Means, Regional Civilian Director of Ground Observers in the First Fighter Command is the volunteer director of the civilian activities.

Bushnell Names Wright

Robert T. Bushnell, Massachusetts State Attorney General, today announced his appointment of Frank H. Wright of Great Barrington, President of the Berkshire County Bar Association, as an assistant Attorney General.

Six Ruled Off Primary List May Ask Courts for Relief

Court tests loomed today to determine the validity of the action by Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, ruling off the state primary ballot six candidates for party nominations for failure to file proper party enrollment certificates.

The Cook ruling barred from the ballot the following candidates:

Alonzo B. Cook of Somerville, former Republican State Auditor, running for the G. O. P. Representative in Congress nomination in both the Eighth and Tenth Districts.

Fred J. Burrell of Medford, former Republican State Treasurer, candidate for the Republican nomination for State Treasurer.

Democrats Also Affected

Arthur Hovey Teague of Salem, seeking the Democratic nomination for Representative in Congress in the Sixth District.

Raymond A. Willett, Jr., of Stoneham, running for the Democratic nomination for representative in Congress in the Eighth District.

Michael A. Flanagan of Lawrence, running for the Democratic nomination for State Senator in the Fifth Essex District.

John L. Mastromarino of Taunton, candidate for the Democratic nomination in the First Bristol District.

The latter's disqualification leaves Senator Jarvis Hunt (R) of North Attleboro, President of the Massachusetts Senate, with no Republican or Democratic opposition for re-election.

Mr. Burrell, who resigned as State Treasurer after approximately eight months of his 1919-1920 term when Republicans brought charges against him, today was ready to go to court to seek an overturn of Mr. Cook's disqualification action.

The former State Treasurer insisted that he filed on Tuesday a certificate from the Medford Board of Registrars of Voters that he was a registered voter. This certificate, he said, covers election law requirements.

Alonzo Cook has been considered by Republican leaders as a political sore spot within the party. He served seven terms as State Auditor, winning despite opposition of Republican leaders. He failed, however, to gain additional terms in 1930, 1932 and 1934.

Mr. Willett was an unsuccessful candidate for the Democratic nomination for Lieutenant Governor in 1940.

Four Others Withdraw

Meanwhile, four other candidates for office officially withdrew from their respective contests. They were Maj. Hibbard Richter of Brookline, now on active duty, withdrew his candidacy for renomination for State Representative in the Tenth Norfolk District Republican primary. Chester A. Bailey of Brookline also withdrew from the same Republican contest.

Alexander W. MacDonald of Jamaica Plain withdrew from the Democratic contest for State Representative in the Eleventh Suffolk District. George E. Lane of Weymouth filed his withdrawal from the contest for the GOP nomination for State Representative in the Third Norfolk District.

Additional withdrawals are anticipated before the 5 p. m. deadline for withdrawals tomorrow.

Long Again Urges Sales Tax To Meet Slumping Receipts

Unless the Massachusetts Legislature taps new revenue sources in 1943, it will be forced to increase substantially the State tax assessment upon cities and towns to balance the State budget, Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, warned today.

Anxious over slumping State receipts from tax levies, Mr. Long asserted that the sales tax is the only avenue open for substantial new revenues. For more than a decade, Commissioner Long has been urging a sales tax without success, although parts of a general sales tax have been adopted by the Legislature in the form of a tax on cigarettes, on meals, and the like.

The Commissioner, however, said he would not actively drive for the sales tax in the Legislature, as he has done in the past.

"I have placed the proposition before the Legislature in the past, and it is up to them to adopt it when they are ready."

At the same time, the Commissioner revealed that 141,000 new income tax returns were filed this year, as compared with 1941. He added that the average tax paid by these new income taxpayers is $7. However, the cost of getting this average payment, he added, approximates $7 because the new taxpayers are not familiar with the forms used, and because so many payments are of minor amounts.

The Commissioner is watching carefully Federal tax proposals to determine what effect they will have on State finances. He pointed out that if the Federal Government places a 90 per cent tax on excess profits, it will seriously reduce the corporation tax revenue collected by the State.

Need for Silence Stressed

Emphasizing the necessity for stopping the spread of stories concerning military activities, Rear Admiral Wilson Brown, Commandant of the First Naval District, today urged all New Englanders to exert themselves to the last ounce of their strength in pulling with the Navy in helping it win the war.

"Unfortunately," he said, "there are unthinking persons who cannot resist the temptation to tell their best friends about some military information that has come to their knowledge in one way or the other. True, it is a sacrifice to have to hold any interesting piece of news from your wife or your brother or your sister, but as has so often been said before, if soldiers and sailors are willing to sacrifice their very lives for a cause, then the sacrifice of the pleasure of telling somebody an interesting piece of news should not be too great a one to make."

Stressing the need particularly of workers in defense plants not to discuss their work outside of the plant, Admiral Brown said, "Do not try to be the judge whether or not any particular piece of information will be of aid to the enemy.

N. H. Senate Leader Out Against Blood

CONCORD, N. H., July 30 (AP)—William M. Cole, Derry lumber dealer and realtor and President of the 1941 State Senate, today filed his candidacy for the Republican nomination for Governor. He will oppose Gov. Robert O. Blood, seeking a second term.

In a prepared statement, Mr. Cole said he acted "in response to the increasing pressure of my many friends in New Hampshire." He expressed the view that "by employment of sound business methods we can maintain essential governmental services, furnish full and complete co-operation in the war effort, forestall any increase in taxes and balance the budget."

Hillyer Junior College Announces a New Dean

HARTFORD, Conn., July 30 (AP)—Hillyer Junior College announced today that Mrs. Vachel Lindsay, widow of the poet, had been appointed Dean of Women and would assume her duties Sept. 1.

She has been headmaster of the Oxford school here since 1939.

Flow of Gas and Oil Into N. E. Held Far Below Ration Needs

Continued from Page 1

line and more fuel oil from the same amount of crude petroleum. The additional fuel oil would be shipped east.

2. It would free tank cars for service between the Middle West and the East. Railroads insist that they can handle at least 10 per cent more tank cars than they now are sending through New England gateways.

Price changes should be made to lessen the differential between the two areas, making it more profitable to purchase in the Middle West and sell in the East, officials also insist. Government subsidy has assumed the $200-$400 loss per tank car previously sustained, but there is little profit held out as inducement for the major oil shipping concerns, which in most instances own the tank cars.

The Atlantic Coast Oil Associations Conference recently dropped the campaign to induce homeowners to convert from oil to coal, saying it had been their experience that "no consumer having available economical heat in his home will deliberately spend money to depreciate that investment".

Better ways of reducing consumption of oil in New England homes next winter would include the insulation of homes and attempts to make the oil burning unit more efficient, they voted.

Car Registry Parley Planned

A conference will be held within the next few days between officials of the State Registry of Motor Vehicles and the State Office of Price Administration to iron out differences between the two groups in regard to gasoline rationing.

William F. Campbell, Chief Accountant of the Registry, revealed he had been invited to sit down with rationing officials to reach agreements.

A chief source of difficulty between the two groups is a requirement by local rationing boards that a motorist, who uses his passenger car as a truck in connection with his business must alter the vehicle so that it cannot be used for pleasure purposes in order to qualify for supplemental gasoline. The boards have insisted also that the owner obtain truck plates for the altered vehicle.

On the other hand, Mr. Campbell has ruled that commercial registration is not necessary for the altered vehicle because the alteration merely places it in the class of sedan deliveries, which have always operated on passenger car plates.

Bushnell Aids Men in Service On Voting Issue

By the Associated Press

Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell said today that the Massachusetts Legislature, in enacting statutes governing elections, never intended to "preclude young men in the armed services from voting merely because they could not appear before election commissioners to correct errors in listing."

The Attorney General indicated that he would rule that the Board of Election Commissioners of Boston had the power, without requiring a personal appearance, to add to the voting list the names of men in the armed forces omitted through error.

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Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

COOL WARMER DRIZZLE

Boston and Vicinity: Continued moderate temperature with gentle winds tonight.

Southwestern Maine and the rest of New England: Little change in temperature tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 2:03 p. m.; height 10.5 feet.
Friday, 2:31 a. m.; height 11.0 feet.
Light all vehicles Thursday by 8:37 p. m.

Recruits for the United States Coast Guard

By a Staff Photographer

Special Ceremony at Boston Coast Guard Recruiting Station

United States Coast Guard recruiting officers today added 55 volunteers to the ever-expanding Coast Guard rolls. Most of the men who took the oath of allegiance at the ceremony, conducted by Lieut. Commander G. M. Phannemiller, Recruiting Officer, were from Greater Boston. Many are from families which already have given two or more sons to the armed forces. All inducted were assigned immediately to duty in the Boston area or to the Coast Guard Receiving Station at the Brunswick Hotel.

Events Around Greater Boston

Friday

"Museum Treasures," a gallery talk by Mrs. Hayward at the Museum of Fine Arts. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Pelley Subpoenas Lindbergh; Wants Federal Reserve Head

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 30 (AP)—William Dudley Pelley, former Silver Shirt leader on trial for sedition, yesterday subpoenaed several outstanding national figures, including Charles A. Lindbergh, as witnesses to aid in his defense.

Mr. Pelley also requested the calling of Marriner S. Eccles, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, together with "any and all statements" showing the "gross worth" of the United States as of, or as near as possible to, Dec. 31, 1941, and Jan. 12, 1942.

The request still required the approval of Judge Robert C. Baltzell, but Oscar R. Ewing, special prosecutor, said the prosecution would not oppose it if the defense insisted Mr. Eccles' testimony was necessary.

Earlier, Mr. Pelley had posted a financial guarantee of expenses for the appearance of eight other witnesses. Besides Mr. Lindbergh, the list included former United States Senator Rush Holt, Weston, W. Va.; Dr. Jacob Thorkelson, Butte, Mont., former Representative; Maj. Gen. George Van Horn Mosely, retired, Atlanta, Ga.; William Allen White, Emporia, Kan., editor, described in the request as Chairman of "The Committee to Defend the Allies;" Melvin Johnson, Willapa, Wash.; Millner Shaffer, Oregon City, Ore., and William Clubine, Seattle, Wash.

The latter three are reported to have been civilian employees at Pearl Harbor.

Mr. Pelley, together with Miss Agnes Marian Henderson and Lawrence A. Brown, both associated with him in the "Fellowship Press, Inc.," at Noblesville, Ind., are being tried on 12 counts under the 1917 Sedition Act.

Government prosecutors yesterday read into evidence numerous articles from purported Pelley publications, along with excerpts from his autobiography, "The Door to Revelation."

Mrs. Dilling Objects

CHICAGO, July 30 (AP)—Mrs. Elizabeth Dilling asserted yesterday that she objected to having her name listed with "Bundists and crackpots" in an indictment charging herself and 27 others with conspiracy to break down morale of the armed forces.

She also promised to put up a "good fight on this before it is through."

The author of "The Red Network" made the assertions before United States Commissioner Edwin K. Walker, who continued a hearing on her removal to Washington until Aug. 6 because copies of the indictment had not arrived from the capital.

Smith-Coughlin

DETROIT, July 30 (AP) — The Detroit Civil Rights Federation called upon Attorney General Francis Biddle yesterday to launch a Federal investigation of the activities of Gerald L. K. Smith, Chairman of "The Committee of 1,000,000" and candidate for the Republican nomination to the United States Senate, and of the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin.

The Federation's demand was contained in a letter to Mr. Biddle bearing the signature of John F. Shepard, President of the organization. It also asked an inquiry into the activities of Ku Klux Klan leaders in the arms-producing Detroit area.

Mr. Shepard's letter pointed out that Mr. Smith published a monthly magazine, The Cross and the Flag, and that a periodical of the same name was listed in a Federal indictment July 23 which charged 28 men and women with seditious activities. It also pointed out that "Social Justice" a pamphlet established by the Rev. Mr. Coughlin had been barred from the mails.

[The July 23 indictment named neither Mr. Smith nor the Rev. Mr. Coughlin, and Mr. Smith said that if "The Cross and the Flag" which is cited had been involved in seditious activity it was not the magazine he published.]

Griffin Held

NEW YORK, July 30 (AP)—William Griffin, publisher of the New York Enquirer, was held under $5,000 bail yesterday for removal to Washington where he and 27 others face charges of conspiring to impair the morale of the United States armed forces.

United States Commissioner Garrett W. Cotter refused the appeal of Mr. Griffin's counsel to delay the removal hearing a month because of the defendant's condition and set it for Aug. 11, at which time Col. Eugene Nelson Sanctuary, retired Army Reserve officer and a co-defendant, also is scheduled to be heard.

Highway Work in Guatemala

Associated Press

Indians Contribute Bit to Pan-American Highway

From the highlands of Guatemala come these Indians, working to erect a telegraph pole on the Inter-American Highway near the town of Solola. The colorful costumes of the workers serve to identify the village from which they come. The highway will link the United States and the Panama Canal.

U. S.-Mexico Rubber Pact

MEXICO, D. F., July 30 (AP) — Mexico and the United States have signed an agreement designed to promote increased production of natural rubber in this country.

The first step in the pact, to remain in effect for eight years, provides for immediate establishment of five 750-acre demonstration plantations in tropical Mexico with Washington furnishing technicians and an $890,000 grant.

These farms will test methods of production and demonstrate the results to prospective growers. Marte R. Gomez, Agriculture Minister, said that nearly a million test seeds, 25,000 grafted stumps, and 250,000 shrubs of different varieties are available for planting.

While the agreement was announced July 29, it was signed recently by Señor Gomez and Claude R. Wickard, United States Secretary of Agriculture.

Mexico produces about 3,000 tons of rubber annually and consumes 5,000 tons.

Workers in Light Tank Plant Ordered to Return at Once

By the Associated Press

Roy Constine, C. I. O. United Steel Workers District director, ordered striking maintenance workers to return to work today at the American Car and Foundry's plant at Berwick, Pa., which is turning out light tanks.

The one-day walkout which he said was unauthorized had curtailed production of the vital war weapons. The dispute was precipitated by the discharge of three workers, he added.

In a statement after a conference with management representatives and Federal and State mediators, Mr. Constine said that "differences presently existing will be taken up and handled by the proper procedure" of arbitration.

Robert Sloan of the U. S. Conciliation Service had estimated that about 1,000 of the plant's 9,000 workers were directly involved in the dispute. He added that lack of maintenance service, which in the Berwick plant includes operation of cranes and the intra-plant haulage system, is gradually affecting other departments.

Guy C. Beishline, district manager of A. C. F., asserted that the strike was in violation of the workers' pledge against "wildcat" work stoppages. "Tank production lost by one day of idleness might mean the saving of the lives of a lot of people," he said.

All three of the discharged men were fired Monday on grounds they were "troublemakers."

Other labor and strike developments:

ANNISTON, Ala. — A Federal conciliator came her to mediate a wage dispute between bus concerns and their employees which has tied up public transportation in three North Alabama centers of war production.

Indications were that the conciliator, Olin T. Flournoy, would open conferences immediately with representatives of the Crescent Motors, Inc., Crescent Stages, Inc., and the A. F. of L. Amalgamated Association of Street Railway and Motorcoach Employees.

A walkout of approximately 200 employees of the bus concerns at midnight Monday halted public transportation in Anniston, Gadsden and Huntsville, in addition to service on commuter lines to war plants in the area and on eight inter-city lines in North Alabama and West Georgia.

Soldiers maintained commuter service for workers at the Huntsville chemical warfare arsenal and Redstone ordnance plant, also near Huntsville, by operating buses belonging to the Crescent line. An Army spokesman there said the buses were carrying only workers in the two plants.

New York—Signing of a contract between radio station KSTP, St. Paul, Minn., and the St. Paul musicians union, paved the way for settlement of a dispute that has kept name bands as picked up from hotels and night clubs off the NBC national network.

But listeners still were unable to tune in the music of leading orchestras ordered off the national network of the Mutual Broadcasting System as the result of a similar dispute between two MBS stations and the American Federation of Musicians (A. F. of L.).

Stanley Hubbard, president of KSTP, announcing the signing of the agreement, said the contract settled "the whole local situation, and Petrillo (James C. Petrillo, A. F. M. head) no longer has any excuse for banning the broadcasts of name bands on the pretext that their music might be carried by KSTP."

The MBS ban followed a walkout of 12 union musicians in wage-hour controversies in the two cities. KFRC station manager, William Pabst, said the union demanded unspecified wage increases and the doubling of musicians' employment from six hours weekly to 12.

Pittsburgh: Truck drivers of the Pittsburgh Press struck in a dispute with the management over the dismissal of 14 drivers. The management announced operations were being suspended for the duration of the strike.

Officers of the A. F. or L. Newspaper Delivery Drivers and Helpers, Local 211, asked for a statement, said it had none to make.

A statement to Press employees, signed by E. T. Leech, editor, and Frank G. Morrison, business manager, stated the 14 drivers whose trucks were laid off six weeks ago and since carried on the payroll despite the fact there was no work for them.

The Press is an afternoon Scripps-Howard newspaper published by the Pittsburgh Press Company, of which Mr. Leech is president.

Paterson, N. J.: Three thousand employees of the Wright Aeronautical Corporation were laid off for four days because of a shortage of materials. A bulletin board notice signed by Superintendent Moise Gemme of a division of the plant said the layoff affected 1,000 men on each of three eight-hour shifts.

Seattle Shipyard Precedent Broken

By the Associated Press

Seattle, Wash., July 30

Seattle shipyard precedent was shattered today; four women took the places of men in the machine shop of the Seattle-Tacoma Shipbuilding Corporation. Even in World War I there were no women employed in these shipyards.

War Secrets Protected By Court Ruling

DALLAS, Texas, July 30 (AP)—Companies engaged in secret war production may deny access to their plants to union organizers or agents of the National Labor Relations Board under a new Federal Court ruling.

The National Labor Relations Board, Judge T. Whitfield Davidson ruled yesterday, has the right to examine the affairs of a corporation respecting its treatment of labor, but exercise of that right is subordinate to protection of military secrets.

He granted a declaratory judgment asked by the American Manufacturing Company of Fort Worth which brought court action to determine its rights under military and naval contracts of a secret nature.

The defendants were representatives of the National Labor Relations Board and the International Association of Machinists (American Federation of Labor).

"The court realizes," the opinion said, "that it has gone further than any court has gone and it may be necessary for a higher court to pass on this question."

Giving the Labor Board full authority to collect information outside of the plant pursuant to the Wagner Act, the opinion added:

"What good will a union card be if an American has to pull a jinricksha for invading Japanese or what good will a man's plant be if it makes goods at Hitler's command?"

The Company said representatives of the NLRB sought to examine its books and records, that union organizers were soliciting its workers, and that organizers were telling workers that if they did not organize, skilled union men on the job would be transferred to other plants.

Judge Davidson ruled that the company could deny the NLRB representatives access to its plant, that it could deny access to solicitors for organization or otherwise, and that the defendants could not enter the plant and either by persuasion or threats cause one employee engaged in the service of a war plant to engage in the service of another war plant.

Russia's Heroes Held Inspiration

MOSCOW, July 30 (AP)—In a message to the Russian people Premier Joseph Stalin today invoked as inspiration in the present war against Germany the names of Russia's great heroes of the past, from Alexander Nevsky, who beat the ancient Teutonic knights, to Mikhail Kutuzoff, whose dogged resistance made Napoleon's Russian invasion a failure.

"Let us be inspired in this war by the courageous images of our great ancestors, Nevsky, Donsky, Minin, Pozharsky, Suvoroff and Kutuzoff," said Premier Stalin.

"Be inspired by the victorious banner of the Great Lenin."

'Congress Bundles' Man Now Wants to Go Himself

SPOKANE, Wash., July 30 (AP)—The man who poked fun at congressional pensions with a Bundles for Congress drive would like to go to Congress himself.

Joseph A. Albi, attorney and president of the Athletic Round Table which promoted the bundles campaign, is candidate for representative in the Fifth Congressional District, subject to the Republican primaries.

Representative Charles Leavy, (D), the incumbent, is retiring to become a Federal judge.

War Cements Cultural Ties Of Americas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 30 — The Good-Neighbor Policy and the all-out war is causing Latin America to re-orient its cultural ties, turning the Republics to the South from European attachments to a closer linking with North America, according to Dr. Mariano Picon Salas, head of the Press Department of Venezuela.

Cultural exchanges, agreements, and reciprocal trade treaties are playing their part in the re-orientation of southern culture, Dr. Picon Salas said in an interview in the office of the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs here yesterday.

"There must be a total integration of the two continents," he declared. "Commerce itself is not strong enough to promote friendship. Latin America can learn much from the United States now, especially from the American spirit of public service, which is a model. Old-line politicians and materialists are disappearing rapidly."

Dr. Picon Salas, who will tour the cultural and university centers of this country as a guest of the State Department, said North America could be the greatest aid to the development of the countries of South America by virtue of its capital, technical experts, and scientific achievements.

Latin-American nations are changing their ancient concept of America and, instead of looking almost entirely to Europe for their culture, today are creating "an American conscience," the Venezuelan press official told reporters. On the other hand, the United States must avoid the mistake of thinking that relations between the two continents can be advanced only by economic agreements alone, he stressed.

"Culture is just as important as trade," he added.

Although there is a feeling in some quarters of South America that the war would be over soon, there was a growing realization that victory would take sacrifice and work as well as months and perhaps years, Dr. Picon Salas declared. The declining volume of trade between the United States and the nations to the south as a result of the war's demands will stimulate the development of South America's natural resources, he held.

In this connection he mentioned Venezuela's efforts to better its agriculture and improve the communication and transportation systems in the interior of the country. His country is now studying the possibility of growing rubber, he added.

Nomura Refused Interview by Grew

LOURENÇO MARQUES, Portuguese East Africa, July 24, Delayed. (AP)—United States Ambassador Joseph C. Grew was reliably reported to have declined an audience with Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, former Japanese Ambassador to Washington, when the two envoys were in this neutral port for exchange.

The former United States Ambassador to Japan was said to have passed Admiral Nomura and special Japanese Envoy Saburo Kurusu on the dock here during repatriation transfers but his only greeting was a formal tipping of his hat as he walked past.

It was understood that Admiral Nomura later sought a personal meeting but that Ambassador Grew would not see him. Why the Japanese envoy wanted the meeting was not disclosed.

Goes Back for More

LIVERPOOL, England, July 30 (AP)—After sailing for Lourenço Marques with Japanese diplomats, the Egyptian liner El Nil was recalled to port to pick up some other Japanese who had been left ashore due to a misunderstanding. The voyage is expected to begin again today.

Argentina Slow and Reluctant In Adopting Rio Safeguards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASUNCION, Paraguay—Slowly, cautiously and half-heartedly the Argentine Government is accepting Pan-American recommendations, adopted since the United States was attacked, to assist continental defense.

Argentina is far behind many other South American countries in implementing the Rio de Janeiro agreements and studiously refrains from mentioning the Axis or its members in the reluctant enforcement of any Pan-American policy.

Because they are non-American powers, Great Britain, Russia, China and the majority of the United Nations are liable to all the restrictions aimed at the Axis aggressors where and when these are adopted by Argentina. Officials may protest that, informally, everything will be arranged to preclude unnecessary hindrance to the democratic side but the fact remains that many in the Castillo Administration cannot be expected to be generous in interpreting the regulations because their personal sympathies are with the other side.

Reluctant as it appears to be in taking its part in continental defense, the Castillo Government has found enforcement of the Rio de Janeiro agreement a sound excuse for continuing the state of siege. Under these special conditions it can consolidate its own internal policy. To avoid excitement and passion and "divisions in the Argentine family," the state of siege is necessary to permit compliance with "national obligations" contracted at Rio de Janeiro.

Espionage Control

There is one important part of Pan-American anti-Axis policy which is being interpreted, deliberately, in a manner diametrically opposed to continental United Nations intentions. That is regarding control of foreign and dangerous agents within the jurisdiction of the various continental states whose activities threaten national and general security.

It has been the custom, not confined to Argentina, of describing this work as "investigation of anti-democratic activities." The Argentine Federal and provincial police have met in the interior towns of Mendoza and Tucuman to secure co-ordination of their work.

So-called Communists and advanced democrats, especially those showing any enthusiasm for the United Nations' side, have been the first police targets in a campaign to restrict "anti-democratic" activities.

Prohibition of publication of shipping intelligence is a helpful step for the United States and its allies, although this co-operation was overdue. Axis agents, of course, do not rely on newspaper shipping columns alone to obtain arrivals and departures, but every restriction narrows their scope of operation and makes them more liable to detection. The measure is helpful to that extent. It could stand supplementing with a ban on weather reports which are still circulated freely.

Important foreign exchange control measures, implementing Pan-American economic policy, were announced by Minister of Finance Alberto C. Acevedo. Outstanding among these was that to subject the introduction of dollar currency notes into Argentina to "strict official vigilance."

Stolen Dollar Center

Buenos Aires, along with other South American ports, has long been used by the Germans as a trading center in stolen dollar currency shipped from Occupied Europe through Lisbon and Portuguese ports. Many Nazi overlords are believed to have "nest-eggs" in Argentina although the principal enemy design has been to get the dollar notes back into the United States to pay for espionage and sabotage.

There has been no difficulty in shipping stolen dollars to Buenos Aires, because Portuguese and Spanish ships, especially the latter, trade regularly with the Rio de la Plata. Spain's trade with Argentina is increasing every month and few days pass without one of the Cabo Lines ships being seen in Buenos Aires port.

The Treasury decision in Washington to restrict a traveler's currency allowance to $250, should prevent any large scale importation into the United States, although smuggling is known to be proceeding. In addition to the inducement to the enemy, there is a profit incentive to speculators. Dollar paper currency has dropped 50 per cent in value in Buenos Aires.

Anglo-American satisfaction has been expressed over the report that the Argentine Government has decided to control direct communications with Axis countries, but details are still awaited as to how such action will be regulated.

Superior Tanks Being Built In New South Wales

SYDNEY, Australia, July 30 (AP)—United States officers today declared tanks built in New South Wales by Australia were superior to tanks of corresponding weight and armament used by the United States, British and German armies.

The tanks were designed by Col. W. D. Watson, of the British Army, an expert of tank design loaned to Australia by the War Office 18 months ago.

The new tank has been thoroughly tested. One U. S. Army officer said "it is a very good tank incorporating the very pick of the world's ideas in design and manufacture."

The tank has a cast steel, non-riveted hull and turret, obviating the danger to the crew of flying rivets forced out under fire. The tank armor plate also is without welds and is annealed in enormous electrical furnaces.

Officers claimed it would resist the fire of the heaviest tank-mounted cannon now used by the Germans.

India Communists Call Big Strike

NEW DELHI, India, July 30 (AP)—The Communist Party, only recently restored as a legal organization in India, organized a strike of assistants in the piece goods business here yesterday.

Stores in the wholesale sections were barred by pickets and the Red flag was paraded through the district.

Strike leaders estimated that nearly all of 5,000 workers participated in the walk-out, called to demand a 50 per cent increase in wages to meet rising living costs.

Ford Visualizes World Made Immune From War Through Global Federation

DETROIT, July 30 (AP)—Henry Ford, who visualizes a world made immune from war through a federation of all its peoples and an intensification of production for human needs and legitimate desires, came to his 79th anniversary today more optimistic than ever regarding the future.

Of the war engulfing most of the nations of the earth Mr. Ford spoke rather sparingly. "Like all wars," he said, "this one was precipitated by greed, lust for power and financial gain; it won't end until some sense of sanity has returned to those who believe in armed might for selfish gain."

It has been said that the Ford factories in war implement production currently are operating at about 110 per cent of their peak activity of last year. Mr. Ford would much rather the huge factories were engaged in production for peacetime needs, but he makes it clear that if his part in the arms production can hasten a just end to the conflict he will feel it has been worth while.

The peace and prosperity Ford visualizes for the future will result, he asserts, from a better understanding among the world's peoples—an understanding, he adds, that will come through education and greater co-operative effort.

"We learn something along this line every day," he said. "One thing particularly that we are coming to realize more thoroughly is that the world cannot stand a war of this magnitude once every generation.

"If we can establish a world federation, eliminate all tariff and political barriers we will be on the high road to happiness and a world immune from war. I foresee a world federation patterned after the federation of our 48 states."

The manufacturer's schedule for today included attendance at a ceremony at which the Treasury Department flag for 90 per cent participation in the voluntary payroll deduction plan for buying war bonds was to be awarded to the Ford Naval Training School.

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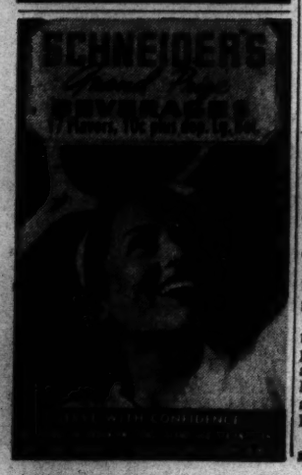

Arkansas Negroes Refused Vote, In Primary, to Let Heat Cool Off

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 30 (AP)—Dr. J. M. Robinson, President of the Arkansas Negro Democratic Association which organized the fruitless attempt of Negroes to participate in Tuesday's statewide Democratic preferential primary, said today no effort would be made by the Association members to vote in the regular primary Aug. 11.

"They made their decision and made it stick," Dr. Robinson said. "We'll just let things cool off for a while until everybody gets level headed again."

He said all information on refusals of ballots to Negroes Tuesday would be submitted to Thurgood Marshall of New York City, attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Voting officials cited state Democratic Party rules that primaries were open to "qualified white electors" in refusing ballots to Negroes.

The battle for the senatorial nomination in the Aug. 11 regular primary developed into a neck-and-neck race between former Representative John L. McClellan and Attorney General Jack Holt of Harrison.

McClellan gained the overnight support of one of the candidates defeated in Tuesday's preferential primary while the other defeated candidate indicated neutrality.

Representative David D. Terry (D) of Arkansas, announced he would support McClellan. Representative Clyde T. Ellis (D) of Arkansas, congratulated the two top men in a statement containing no intimation of preference.

The Associated Press, final tabulation of unofficial returns covered 2,019 of 2,127 precincts gave McClellan 53,546 votes; Holt 52,757; Ellis 33,526; and Terry 26,486.

Willow Run Worker Linked to Sabotage

DETROIT, July 30 (AP)—A Detroiter of Italian descent was charged by Federal Bureau of Investigation agents with drilling 18 holes in the gasoline feed line of a bomber on which he worked at the Willow Run plant because he became angered at an order to report for induction into the Army.

Arraigned on a charge of malicious destruction of Federal property, William Moceri stood mute and a plea of innocent was entered for him. United States Commissioner J. Stanley Hurd set his bond at $5,000 pending examination Aug. 6.

No Furloughs for Harvest

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP)—Every interference with the rapid and efficient preparation of the armed forces for combat must be halted at once, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson said today in response to appeals for furlough of military personnel during the harvest season.

Exceptions to this policy, he said in a letter to Senator Gerald P. Nye (R), of North Dakota, were being confined to cases of extreme emergency, and excessive furloughs or leaves would "prejudice the progressive growth of our military power."

"If it should develop that the American people are confronted with a food emergency which cannot be met by the existing surpluses," Mr. Stimson added, "the use of military personnel may be considered, but only if all sources of harvest labor have been exhausted and the military personnel is employed as units and not as individuals."

Mr. Stimson wrote Senator Nye that his department was being "besieged" with requests for release and furlough of soldiers on various grounds but that American participation in the war had brought a responsibility demanding rigid adherence to the objective of developing, in the shortest possible time, a highly trained military force.

"It is our responsibility to win the war, to win it as quickly as possible, and to win it with the least possible sacrifice of American lives," he declared.

"To accomplish this we must have skilled, hardened soldiers who are better prepared and more highly proficient in the science of warfare than our enemies whose preparation for this conflict extends over a period of 10 years and longer."

Japanese Sail

LIVERPOOL, July 30 (AP)—The Egyptian liner El Nil sailed today for Lourenco Marques, Portuguese East Africa, with Japanese diplomats and other nationals to be exchanged for Britons from Japanese territory.

Vacationists Barred Along Lake Constance

NEW YORK, July 30 (AP)—Private advices reaching New York from Europe today said the Germans for the first time have barred resort towns along Lake Constance to vacationers and were filling up some of the big hotels with wounded from the eastern front.

Other hotels were reported commandeered for use of children and the wounded from bombed German cities and for German soldiers on leave.

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Circulating Ice Water
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Values are changing rapidly these days. A revision of your insurance may be needed every three or four months to make certain it really protects you. Talk this over with your Hartford agent before you renew your insurance or take out new policies. If you don't know his name just call Western Union and ask.
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Have you seen the new
YANKEE
The magazine of New England with a Yankeeish flavor and
"THE SWOPPERS' COLUMN"
On Sale at Newsstands

Film, Dance, Radio News—Connecticut Has Evacuee Tags and Holds Gas Test

'Broadway' Returns To The Screen

Several glimpses of the undimmed-out Main Stem are offered in "Broadway," the film melodrama, with George Raft and Pat O'Brien which is continuing at the RKO Boston. The Great Dark Way of wartime becomes the Great White Way of the 'twenties in Universal's adaptation of the Philip Dunning-George Abbott comedy drama which Jed Harris produced in 1926.

On the screen, "Broadway" takes a not-so-fond glance backwards at the grimy doings of the cellar speakeasy era when gangsterism was battening on the corruption of postwar lawlessness. As adapted by Felix Jackson and John Bright, "Broadway" follows roughly the story of a hoofer's battle with a speakeasy owner for the love of a lady. William A. Seiter has directed the proceedings with excitement and pace. It is a tale of rough people and tough doings.

Mr. Raft is shown to have little regret for the departure of this phase of lawlessness. Actually, the records show that things were blacker than they are painted in "Broadway." Brod Crawford supplies another of his ungentlemanly characterizations as Steve Crandall, the speakeasy proprietor, whom Police Inspector Dan McCorn (Pat O'Brien) suspects of murdering a fellow lawbreaker. Crandall tries to pin the guilt on Mr. Raft.

"Broadway" is not a spectacular achievement but it succeeds in fulfilling its own demands as a satisfactory crime melodrama with comic interludes. Mr. Raft, who began his career as a dancer, is adequately equipped both in technique and feeling for the role of the Broadway hoofer. Mr. O'Brien plays another of his steely, tight-lipped policemen. Janet Blair, as the girl, Marjorie Rambeau, Anne Gwynne, S. Z. Sakall, and Arthur Shields are prominent in the supporting cast and Mack Gray, Mr. Raft's bodyguard, plays himself for an added realistic touch.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 11.79mc and 15.34mc, Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:45 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc, and 11.73mc, Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast by record.

20th Century-Fox

Joan Fontaine and Philip Merivale

In a scene from "This Above All" now at the Metropolitan.

Oriental Program at Jacob's Pillow

The Jacob's Pillow Dance Festival at Jacob's Pillow near Lee, Mass., will present Oriental dances in its four programs—Thursday, Friday and Saturday afternoons, and Saturday evening.

The guest artists announced are Seiko Sarina, who will perform authentic dances of Java, Bali and Cambodia; and La Meri, exponent of the Hindu dance. In addition, Ted Shawn, artistic director of the Festival, will perform his famous Cosmic Dance of Siva, which he revived for the first time in 13 years last summer.

Many of the costumes to be worn by the principals are literally museum pieces, and have been handed down from generation to generation, as have the dances of the Orient. All are authentic, richly brocaded and ornamented with gold leaf and precious jewels. Shawn's own costume is of solid silver, weighing about 45 pounds. It was made for him by silversmiths during his stay in India.

La Meri is to be accompanied by her Natya Dancers, and Sarina's native orchestra will supply the music for her.

Tea is served in the garden of the theater from 4 to 5 in the afternoon, and the performance begins promptly at 5. The evening performance is at 9.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, July 31

12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Stage Door Canteen On Air Tonight

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

An air version of the "Stage Door Canteen," Broadway's entertainment center for service men, is to have its debut tonight with stars of the stage, radio, and screen performing many of the same "turns" that they have done for the service men. On tonight's program, which will be launched by Lieut. Robert Montgomery, Helen Hayes will be heard in a scene from "Mary of Scotland," Burns and Allen will do some of their familiar nonsense, Barry Wood will sing, and Irving Berlin will be heard in bits from "This Is the Army." Bert Lytell will be master of ceremonies and Raymond Paige will conduct the orchestra. CBS to WEEI is the local hookup, 8:30 p. m.

Frank Morgan is to become the summer replacement for Fannie Brice and Hanley Stafford (Snooky and Daddy) with Ann Sothern of the screen to assist, NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m.

Shirley Temple, Brian Donlevy, and M. F. K. Fisher, author of the amusing wartime kitchen book, "How to Cook a Wolf," join Bob Crosby, Mary Martin, Victor Borge and regulars of the Music Hall, NBC-WBZ, 9 p. m. . . . Joan Davis returns, hoping to have a clear field in the Rudy Vallee program, and bumps into Marlene Dietrich . . . Bill Thompson, "Mr. Wimple" of the Fibber McGee show, and Joe E. Brown are also guests, NBC-WBZ, 10 p. m.

"Those Good Old Days," variety program, will have Cissie Loftus as guest, Blue-WHDH, 10:15 p. m.

Maj. Alexis P. de Seversky, aeronautical designer, and William B. Ziff, aeronautical publisher, both exponents of air power, Maj. Gen. Paul B. Malone, retiring commander of the Ninth Service Command, and Capt. Claude Banks Mayo, U. S. N. (ret.), will discuss "Will Air Power Plus Nerve Blitz Establish a Second Front?" in an America's Town Meeting session to be aired from Los Angeles, Blue-WHDH, 9 p. m.

Mendelssohn's "Hebrides" Overture, Haydn's Symphony No. 30, in C major (Alleluja), and Pedrotti's "The Two Flutes" have been programmed by Alfred Wallenstein for his "Sinfonietta" program, MBS-WNAC, 8 p. m.

The second and final dramatization depicting the war role of the U. S. Signal Corps, "The Signal Corps Fights," is to be aired over NBC-WBZ, 8:30 p. m.

Fred S. Tuby

The House the Civil Air Patrol Built

Digging into their own pockets the Norwood Squadron of the Civil Air Patrol raised enough money to buy materials to erect a C. A. P. building at the Norwood Airport. The Patrol will continue to meet regularly at training classes and for designated military missions, despite the order which is expected in a few days discontinuing all civilian flying in a 40-mile strip on the eastern seaboard. At extreme left is Hollis Plimpton, Group Commander of the Boston area. On ladder at left is Ralph Starkweather of Milton, a flier of the first World War, who is Commander of the Norwood Squadron and assistant to Massachusetts Wing Commander John E. Shennett. At extreme right, on ladder, is Dr. Wilfred MacKenzie of Winchester, Medical Officer of the Squadron. On roof, standing, is Frank Soule of Wellesley, another flier of the first World War.

Civilian Pilots Await Order to Move

By Albert D. Hughes

Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A private aeronautical industry of hundreds of civilian fliers and bases today was moving or preparing to move inland in New England. This came as the result of the expected promulgation shortly of an Army order grounding for the duration all civilian flying in a coastal strip 40 miles wide along the seaboard.

Affected by the order, which may come over the week end, are several hundred owners of planes, approximately a dozen operators who are conducting Civilian Pilot Training programs for the military forces and possibly the flying training activities of the Naval Air Base at Squantum.

Henceforth, the only flying permitted in the New England coastal area will be that of a military nature and of planes of the Civilian Air Patrol on specifically designated military missions.

The seriousness of the drastic order was indicated in an earnest plea by Major William C. Hubbard, executive officer of the First Fighter Command, urging private owners to "get their planes out of here and get them out quick" if they expected to continue flying. Major Hubbard spoke at the first dinner of the Massachusetts Wing of the Civil Air Patrol at the Hotel Sheraton, Boston, last night.

Major Hubbard explained that by a recent order of Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, commanding the First Army, all non-essential civil and military flying is to be cleared in an area from northern Maine to the Carolina Capes. Though he was not permitted to disclose when the order would be given, Major Hubbard did advise private fliers to move.

The order was so drastic, he advised, that owners of planes unable to get them out of this area before the deadline would have to take the wings off their craft and ship them by truck out of the closed area. The only exception to this, he said, could be C. A. P. fliers who might reasonably expect to be given missions which would permit them to fly in and out of the area. Thus, whatever private hangar space remains in the restricted area will be employed by C. A. P. planes.

Lines Defined

According to General Drum's definition, the dividing line of the vital defense area will begin at Weston, Maine, bordering on Grand Lake at the International Boundary, will go southwest to Sebago, directly southwest to Grafton, Mass., and thence west-south-west directly to Pawling, N. Y. East of this area no flying, except military or officially ordered C. A. P., will be permitted.

Though the order has been expected by most air operators in this region, Major Hubbard, who represented Lieut.-Col. Minthorne W. Reed, regional air commander of the New England defense area, anticipated complaints by explaining that airplane identification has been a great problem in this area.

"It may seem stringent," he said, "but remember we are charged with the defense of this area so that it is for your own benefit." Major Hubbard was unstinting in his praise of the volunteer civilian aircraft spotters and the ground telephone and plotting crews, whose duties he said would be made easier by having fewer flights in this area and by having all of those known who are in the air.

Westboro Flights

Flights from Massachusetts borderline fields at Westboro and Grafton may still be made, Major Hubbard explained, except that in taking off into an east wind pilots who are compelled to cross the dividing line in the restricted area which is only several hundred yards away from the field must immediately turn about and get back into the non-restricted zone. This ruling, he said, is also applicable to the Waterville, Maine, field which is also close to the dividing line.

Major Robert S. Fogg, regional commander for the Army Air Force Patrol, following Major Hubbard, urged the C. A. P. officers, including several women, to "keep their chins up." "Big things are in the offing for you," he said, though he could not disclose their nature. Major Fogg pointed out that, though the order was similar to the one promulgated on the Pacific Coast grounding all civilian planes, the zone created here was not as big as the western area. Out there, he explained, civilian fliers have had to move 150 miles back from the coast in order to continue.

Other Speakers

Other speakers were John E. Shennett, of Wollaston, newly appointed commander of the Massachusetts Wing of the C. A. P., and Gordon Prince, Beverly, retired commander.

The Massachusetts Wing of the C. A. P., it was disclosed, numbers today about 1,000 members, approximately 50 per cent of whom are flying members. The State Wing claims the proud record of never hading had any C. A. P. member hurt in training or on a mission.

Among the missions the State Wing has performed are ferrying Army officers, thus sparing gasoline that might have been used for much higher horsepowered Army craft; assisting the State Guard in bomb dropping practice; and assisting the Committee on Public Safety by simulating enemy planes during an air raid alert.

'Doubling Up' By Autos Cuts Traffic Total

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., July 30—Identification tags for persons evacuated from bombed areas were distributed to local defense councils in Connecticut this week, and, in Hartford, volunteer decontamination squads were given first-hand experience with the use of gas.

A summary of reports from large war industries indicated that systematic doubling-up on the use of private cars had cut the use of automobiles from one third to one half.

Conscientious objectors arrived to work on dairy farms; and the first group of Army Air Corps enlisted men arrived for a 100-day course at the Hartford State Trade School.

The evacuation tags, said Col. Samuel H. Fisher, Civilian Defense Administrator, were for use only on order of the Army or the Governor of the State. They are part of elaborate machinery developed for removing civilians from shore cities or other defense areas in the event of enemy air attack.

Trinity College, Hartford, was the scene of Connecticut's first school for decontamination workers. A small frame house was filled with tear gas and the volunteers, one by one, donned gas masks and went inside. Their instructions were to remove the mask just before they left the gas-filled room. They emerged with mask in hand and tears streaming down their faces. Small capsules of mustard gas were also exploded, but far enough away so that no damage could be done.

Auto Mileage Cut

Thousands of vehicle miles a day have been saved by organizing the transportation of war workers, it was shown this week from the records of such large factories as United Aircraft, Colt's Patent Fire Arms, Royal Typewriter, Underwood-Elliott-Fisher, and the Pratt & Whitney Division of Niles-Bement-Pond. United Aircraft reported the mileage driven by its employees reduced by 50 per cent, partly through use of busses and partly through pooling of private cars by groups of neighbors. A publicity man figured this meant a contribution of one and a third new cars each day, three sets of new tires and 5,000 gallons of gasoline for the war effort.

Today's FM Programs

WEEI Boston (46.3mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; Organ.
3:15 p. m.—Mildred Carlson, Salt.
3:30 p. m.—Marimba Melodies.
3:45 p. m.—Novelty Time.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock Quotations.
4:15 p. m.—Heart of the Home.
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
5:00 p. m.—News; "Catching the 5:26."
5:30 p. m.—"Half and Half."
6:00 p. m.—News; Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—Erwin LeMar, Organ.
6:45 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orchestra.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
8:00 p. m.—Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Glory Pleasant Trio.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

WBZA Boston (44.8mc), and WBZH, Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.2mc)

3:00 p. m.—Braves-Pirates game.
5:00 p. m.—"Danasan"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports Roundup.
6:30 p. m.—Easter Hunt, news.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fiton Lewis, Jr., news.
7:15 p. m.—"Date With a Diet."
7:30 p. m.—"Confidentially Yours."
7:45 p. m.—Johnny Richard's Orchestra.
8:00 p. m.—Alfred Wallenstein's "Sinfonietta."
8:30 p. m.—"It Pays to Be Ignorant."
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"Americans at Ramparts."
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—Network dance music.
11:15 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—J. B. Priestley, London.
11:30 p. m.—Don Bester's Orchestra.

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—6:20 p. m.—English Period. RKI, 9.12mc, 32.8m.
London—6:30 p. m.—War Review. GSC, 9.51mc, 31.3m.
Guatemala—6:15 p. m.—Children's Hour. TGWA, 6.08mc, 31m.
Moscow—6:30 p. m.—Comments in English. RKI, 9.11mc, 32.9m.
London—6:45 p. m.—My Working Day. GSC, 9.51mc, 31.3m.; GRO, 11.62mc, 25.8m.
London—9:15 p. m.—BBC Military Band. GSC, 9.51mc, 31.3m.; GRO, 11.62mc, 25.8m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLQ4, 9.58mc, 31.3m.
Melbourne—9:30 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLQ7, 15.32mc, 19.7m.
London—10:00 p. m. — Freedom Forum. GSC, 9.58mc, 31.3m.; GRO, 11.62mc, 25.8m.
Guatemala — 11:00 p. m.—Chamber Music. TGWA, 6.08mc, 31m.
London—11:15 p. m.—Britain Speaks: J. B. Priestley. GSC, 9.58mc, 31.3m.; GRO, 11.62mc, 25.8m.

Owing to conditions abroad some of these programs may be subject to change.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc or 11.73mc

6:30 p. m.—News Commentary in French.
6:45 p. m.—Tower News from the Christian Science Monitor, recorded.
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—The World of Books.
7:30 p. m.—Sports News for Service Men.
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

WRUL, 11.97mc (25.0m)

1:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
1:30 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
7:00 p. m.—English Program.
7:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
11:00 p. m.—English Program.

Christian Science Programs

For Friday, July 31

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publications.

4:45 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW, 6.04mc, 15.34mc, 11.79mc, Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publications.

Can Local Government Survive?

Tune in Tonight

WEEI 10:30 P. M.

Federal Taxation and the States

discussed by

HARLEY L. LUTZ

Professor of Public Finance, Princeton University

Sardine Catch High

EASTPORT, Maine, July 30 (AP)—Quoddy sardine packers foresee scant likelihood that the new Federal ceiling on their sales prices would appreciably limit 1942 production, which they estimated would again be above normal.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"My Sister Eileen," comedy by Joseph Fields and Jerome Chodorov, featuring Betty Furness, Lee Cobb and Jerry Gretis. Leslie, King Calder. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Majestic—"The Vinegar Tree," comedy by Paul Osborne, featuring Luella Gear and Donald Brian. Tonight, 8:30. Matinee today 2:30.

Joy Street Playhouse—"The Vinegar Tree," presented by New England Repertory Company, 36 Joy Street. 8:30 p. m.

Summer Theater

Brattle Hall, Cambridge — "Suspect," by Reginald Denham and Edward Percy, starring Flora Robson. Tonight at 8:30.

Music

Germanic Museum of Harvard University, Cambridge.
Tonight at 8:15, Polyphonic Chorus of Christ Church, Cambridge, with Mr. W. Judson Rand, Jr., as Organist and Master of the choristers.

I
Kyrie Eleison (missa Iste Confessor) O da Palestrina
By the Waters of Babylon.
Like as the Hart T. Tallis
Te Lucis Ante Terminum C. Tye
Laudate Nomen Domini
II
Parilla: O God, Thou Faithful God J. S. Bach

Amusements

BOSTON (MOVIES)

AIR-CONDITIONED
LOEW'S State and Orpheum
GREER GARSON WALTER PIDGEON
MINIVER
ADDED PETE SMITH'S "SALLY-SHOPPERS"
"EXOTIC MEXICO"
NEWS of the DAY

PARAMOUNT FENWAY
NOW
"TAKE A LETTER, DARLING"
2nd Feature, "HENRY AND DIZZY"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Tyrone Power ★ Joan Fontaine
"THIS ABOVE ALL"
plus "It Happened in Flatbush"

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"Junior Miss' is a joy."—Watts, N. Trib.
JUNIOR MISS Air Conditioned
LYCEUM THEA., 45 ST. E. of Broadway. CH. 4-4525
MATINEES WED., THUR. & SAT., 2:40
EVERY EVE. EXCEPT SUN. & MON., 8:40

"A Perfect Comedy"
—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 500 Seats at $1.10
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40
Air-Conditioned—Mail Orders Promptly Filled

"A BIG AND GENEROUS SHOW"
—The Christian Science Monitor
50¢ to $1.50 all Performances ex. Sun. Sat. Eves. 55c to $2.50 | Tax
Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present
STARS ON ICE A NEW MUSICAL ICE SPECTACULARAMA
CENTER THEATRE, Rockefeller Plaza. CO. 5-5474
Evgs. Incl. Sun. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Sun. 2:40
No Monday Perf. Always Comfortable Cool.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"The Remarkable Andrew," Ellen Drew. 1:55, 5, 8:10. "Tortilla Flat," Hedy Lamarr. 3:00, 6:15, 9:35.

Fenway—"Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell. 12:55, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45. "Henry and Dizzy," Jimmy Lydon. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Fine Arts—"Isle of Paradise," 1, 3:20, 5:40, 7:50, 10. "This Will Make You Whistle." 2:10, 4:35, 6:45, 8:58.

Keith Memorial—"Eagle Squadron," Diana Barrymore, Robert Stack, Jon Hall. 11:18 a. m., 2:58, 6:32, 10:09. "You're Telling Me," Hugh Herbert, Anne Gwynne, Ernest Truex. 10:16 a. m., 1:56, 5:30, 9:07.

Kenmore — "She Knew All the Answers," 1, 4:20, 7:55. "Cavalcade," 2:30, 6:05, 9:35.

Metropolitan—"It Happened in Flatbush," Carole Landis. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:05. "This Above All," Tyrone Power. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:00, 9:30.

Modern—"Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan. 10:10, 12:55, 3:50, 6:40, 9:40. "I Was Framed," Michael Ames. 9, 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Orpheum—"Mrs Miniver," Walter Pidgeon, Greer Garson. 9, 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:45, 7:15, 10.

Paramount—"Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:50, 9:50. "Henry and Dizzy," Jimmy Lydon. 11:10 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:38.

RKO-Boston — "Broadway," George Raft. 9:40 a. m., 12:45, 3:50, 6:55, 10. "Sing Your Worries Away," Bert Lahr. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 5:30, 8:35.

Scollay—"Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:35, 9:30. "I Was Framed," Michael Ames. 11:45 a. m., 1:35, 5:30, 8:15.

South Station Theater—"Travel Malay Peninsula," Pete Smith. "Woman in Wartime," "Superman." "Our Gang," Ed Kennedy. Latest news.

State — "Mrs. Miniver," Walter Pidgeon, Greer Garson. 11:02 a. m., 1:47, 4:32, 7:17, 10:02.

Telepix—"Our Russian Front," "Popular Science," "Charlie Chaplin Comedy," Cartoons, "Stranger Than Fiction." 10 minutes of latest news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown — "Ship Ahoy," Eleanor Powell, 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "Private Buckaroo," Andrews Sisters. 2:35, 5:30, 8:35.

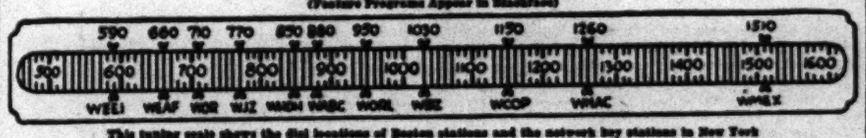
Washington Street Olympia—"Rings on Her Fingers," Henry Fonda. 10:20 a. m., 1:15, 4, 6:50, 9:35. "Mexican Spitfire Sees a Ghost," Lupe Velez. 9:10 a. m., 11:50, 2:45, 5:35, 8:25.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Tortilla Flat," Hedy Lamarr. 1:45, 6. "Falcon Takes Over," George Sanders. 1:45, 6.
Allston: "Nazi Agent," Conrad Veidt. "Maisie Gets Her Man," Ruby Sandy. 1:45, 6.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Reap the Wild Wind," Paulette Goddard. "Prince Lil," Irene Hervey. 1:45, 6.
Regent: "Major Barbara," Wendy Hiller. "Tanks a Million," William Tracy. 2. Evenings continuous from 6:45.
BRAINTREE—Braintree: "King's Row," Ann Sheridan. "Don't Get Personal," Hugh Herbert. 1:45. Evenings continuous from 6:45.
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Tuttles of Tahiti," Charles Laughton. "True to the Army," Judy Canova. 1:45, 6.
BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "The Spoilers," Marlene Dietrich. 3:25, 6:35, 9:40. "Private Buckaroo," Andrews Sisters. 2:10, 5:15, 8:15.
Brookline Village: "In This Our Life," Bette Davis. "True to the Army," Judy Canova.
Cleveland Circle: "In This Our Life," Bette Davis. "Always in My Heart," Kay Francis. 1:45, 6.
CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "In Old California," John Wayne. "Rings on Her Fingers," Henry Fonda. 1, 6.
Harvard: "Tuttles of Tahiti," Charles Laughton. "Always in My Heart," Kay Francis. 2, 8.
University: "The Spoilers," Marlene Dietrich. 3:05, 6:15, 9:30. "Private Buckaroo," Dick Foran. 1:35, 4:50, 8.
CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Spoilers," Marlene Dietrich. "Pardon My Stripes," Bill Henry. 2, 8.
DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Suicide Squadron," Anton Walbrook. 2, 8. Evenings continuous 7:30-11.
Codman Square: "Kennel Murder Case," William Powell. 1:45, 7:30. "Gambling Lady," Barbara Stanwyck. 3:35, 9:20.
Strand: "Murder in the Big House," Faye Emerson. 1:35, 7:55. "Rings on Her Fingers," 3:35, 9:51.
EGLESTON SQUARE — Eglestun: "Real Glory," Gary Cooper. "All-American Co-Ed," Frances Langford. 1:55, 7:45.
EVERETT — Capitol: "Ship Ahoy," 3:15, 8:15. "Mr. Wise Guy," 1, 5:55.
Park: "Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney. "On the Sunny Side," Roddy MacDowell. 1:30, 7:30.
HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Rio Rita," Abbott and Costello. "Yank on the Burma Road." Laraine Day. 1:50, 7:45.
HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Reap the Wild Wind," Paulette Goddard. "All-American Co-Ed," Frances Langford. 1:40, 8.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica Plain: "To the Shores of Tripoli," Maureen O'Hara. "The Remarkable Andrew," William Holden. 1:45, 7:45.
LEXINGTON—Lexington: "March of Time," 2:35, 8:20. "Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney. 3, 9:45.
LYNN — Open-Air Theater: "Invisible Ghost." "Murder by Invitation." Dusk to midnight.
MALDEN—Granada: "Fingers at the Window," Larraine Day. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. "Tortilla Flat," 3:50, 6:15, 9:35.
Maplewood: "Suicide Squadron," Anton Walbrook. 2:05, 7:50. "My Favorite Blonde," Madeleine Carroll. 3:35, 9:20.
Mystic: "In Old California," John Wayne. 1:55, 5. "Miss Annie Rooney," Shirley Temple. 3:35, 9:20.
Strand: "Private Buckaroo," Andrews Sisters. 3:35, 7, 9:40. "Who is Hope Schuyler?" 2:35, 8:40.
MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Murder in the Big House," Faye Emerson. 1:30, 7:55. "Rings on Her Fingers," Henry Fonda. 3:00, 9:06.
MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Saboteur," Robert Cummings. "Whispering Ghosts," Brenda Joyce. 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "Tuttles of Tahiti," Charles Laughton. 2:20, 8:20. "Mr. Buggs Goes to Town," 3:50, 6:45, 9:55.
MELROSE—Melrose: "Always in My Heart," Kay Francis. "Whispering Ghosts," Brenda Joyce. 1:35, 7:30.
NATICK—Colonial: "Great Man's Lady," Barbara Stanwyck. "Syncopation," Adolphe Menjou. 1:45, 7:45.
NEEDHAM—Needham: "In This Our Life," Bette Davis. "Always in My Heart," Kay Francis. 2, 8.
REVERE—Revere: "To the Shores of Tripoli," Maureen O'Hara. "The Remarkable Andrew," William Holden. 2, 8. Beginning at 6:45, "To the Shores of Tripoli," Maureen O'Hara. "The Remarkable Andrew," William Holden. 2, 8.
SAUGUS—Drive-In-Theater: "Remember The Day," Claudette Colbert. "Country Fair." Dusk to midnight.
SOMERVILLE—Central: "Joe Smith American," Robert Young. "Mr. Bug Goes to Town," 2, 8.
Strand: "Mister V," Leslie Howard. "Niagara Falls," 2, 8.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Rio Rita," Abbott and Costello. "The Outsider." 1:45. Evenings continuous from 6:15.
WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Rose in Wyoming," Gene Autry. 2:05, 7:55. "Always in My Heart," Kay Francis. 1:27, 9:14.
WALTHAM—Embassy: "Rings on Her Fingers," Henry Fonda. "Who Is Hope Schuyler," Sheila Ryan. 2, 8.
WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Joan of Paris," Michele Morgan. "Moon Over Shoulder," Lynn Bari. 1:45, 7:45.
Coolidge: "Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan. "Alias Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 2, 7:45.
WAVERLEY—Strand: "We Were Dancing," Norma Shearer. "Dr. Kildare's Victory," Lew Ayers. 2, 7:45.
WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "In This Our Life," Bette Davis. "Always in My Heart," Walter Huston.
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "In This Our Life," Bette Davis. "Always in My Heart," Walter Huston. 1:45, 7:50.
WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "Valley of the Sun," Lucille Ball. "Night to the Heart," Brenda Joyce. Dusk to midnight.
WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Rio Rita," Abbott and Costello. 2:35, 8:11. "Larceny, Inc." Edward G. Robinson. 3:18, 6:35, 9:52.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-830kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-120m
3:00 "David Harum"; sk.	"Prescott Presents".....	"Mary Martin"; sketch.	Braves-Pittsburgh base-	Afternoon Rhapsody ...
3:15 News Reports	"Prescott Presents".....	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	ball game	Afternoon Rhapsody ...
3:30 News; Hollywood ...	News; "Men of Sea"	"Pepper Young's Family"	Braves-Pittsburgh base-	Afternoon Rhapsody ...
3:45 Jobs for Victory ...	"15 Min. from Broadway"	"Right to Happiness" ...	ball game	Wartime Buying; Cook.
4:00 Record campaign ...	News Service	"Backstage Wife"; sketch	Braves-Pittsburgh base-	Dance Matinee .....
4:15 Composers' Album ...	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"; sketch.	ball game	Dance Matinee .....
4:30 Studio Speaker	Club Matinee; variety..	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Braves-Pittsburgh base-	Dance Matinee .....
4:45 Press News	Club Matinee; News....	"Young Widder Brown"	ball game	Dance Matinee .....
5:00 Five O'Clock Fol-	Organ recital	When a Girl Marries";	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee .....
5:15 lies; music; songs.	Children's Drama	"Portia Faces Life";	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee .....
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	"Flying Patrol";	Jack Dalton, songs....	Sports Matinee	Sports; Music .....
5:45 Ben Bernie; music.	Wanderer of Wasteland	Salon Serenade	Sports Matinee	News Service .....
6:00 News comment	War Headlines; Sports.	News; Sports Reporter.	News Service	Sports Commentz .....
6:15 Bill Hillott, songs	News; War Commentary	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Sports; Waltz Time ....
6:30 Frazier Hunt, News	Variety Show	Sports Digest; Music...	Press Roundup; Sports.	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today	Soldiers & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Louis Kirstein.	Sports results .....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy";	"Easy Aces"; sketch....	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory .....
7:15 Glenn Miller's Or-	"Mr. Keen"; sketch.....	"Ma Perkins"; sketch..	"Date With a Diet"	Richard Ballinger, news.
7:30 chestra; songs.	Dramatization	"Pepper Young's Family"	"Confidentially Yours"	"Excursions in Science"
7:45 dramatic sketch	Frontline Headlines	"Right to Happiness" ...	Political Talk	Treasury Star Parade..
8:00 "Thirty Minutes to	Earl Godwin, News....	Frank Morgan; Meredith	"Sinfonietta"; Alfred	"The Dissties" .....
8:15 Play"	Lam 'n' Abner	Willson's Orchestra	Wallenstein, conductor	Civilian Defense; Music
8:30 "Death Valley Days'	Organ Recital by Ken-	"Signal Corps Fights"...	"It Pays to Be Ignorant"	"Songs of the Range"...
8:45 "Death Valley"; News	neth Wilson	"Signal Corps Fights"...	Howard-Sheldon; quiz..	"Songs of the Range"...
9:00 Major Bowes' Ama-	America's Town Meeting:	Music Hall; Bob Crosby;	Gabriel Heatter, news...	"Paper From the Classi-
9:15 teur program	"How Much Shall We	Mary Martin; Joan	"Americans at the Ram-	cal Album" .....
9:30 Stage Door Canteen	Use Air Power Plus	Davis; Bonnie Baker;	parts"; music-drama	"Classical Album" .....
9:45	Nerve Blitz Establish a	Victor Borge; orchestra	.....	"Classical Album" .....
10:00 "The First Line" ...	Morgan Beatty, comment	Rudy Vallee; Marlene	Raymond Gram Swing	News report .....
10:15 "The First Line" ...	Treasury Show	Dietrich; orchestra	"Brazil Presents"; music	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30 "Taxes, Income" ...	Mystery Drama	News Dramatization	Camp Tyson Band Show:	John Kirby's Orchestra
10:45 News; Sports	News Here and Abroad ..	News Dramatization	Camp Tyson, Tennessee	Tommy Tucker's Orch....
11:00 News; Quincy Howe	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Drama Show: "Devil's
11:15 Report; Music	News Service	Music You Want	Dance Orchestra	Disciple" .....
11:30 Master Works of	Fishermen's Program ..	Music You Want	Don Bester's Orchestra.	Day's End; music .....
11:45 Music; Orchestra ..	Dance Orchestra	News Service	Don Bester's Orchestra.	Day's End; News .....

Friday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-830kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-120m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock....	Organ Melodies	.....
7:15 Commuters' Special.	Newscast	Musical Clock; News....	News Service	.....
7:30 Music; News	Religious program	Musical Clock	Garden; Talk; Music..	.....
7:45 News; War Summary	Religious program; News	News	Musical Clock	.....
8:00 News of the World.	"Glenn Chasery"; Adrian	Chet Gaylord, songs....	News Service	News Service .....
8:15 Opposite Sex	O'Brien; music	Military Band; Music..	Charge in Dixie; News	Post Exchange .....
8:30 Carl Moore; variety	Music of Many Lands...	Morning Toast; Fred and	Ruth Moss Interviews..	Post Exchange .....
8:45 Carl Moore; News..	News; Music	Peggy	Ruth Moss Interviews..	Studio program .....
9:00 Priscilla Porteseue..	Fishermen's Program ..	News; Hum and Strum..	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies ..
9:15 "Jane Eyre"	Breakfast Club	"Funny Money Man"...	All Hail to You	Scandinavian Melodies ..
9:30 Symphonettes	Breakfast Club ..

Changed Auto-Driving Habits Cut U. S. Traffic Fatalities 32 Per Cent

If Ratio Holds, Near-Record for Safety Likely This Year

War-induced changes in the automobile driving habits of the nation have brought about a 32 per cent reduction in traffic fatalities for June, and may also result, if this rate continues through December, in preventing 10,000 fatalities in 1942.

This was disclosed today by the National Safety Council in Chicago, in a survey of traffic changes since Pearl Harbor, reported by the Associated Press.

At the same time the survey set forth that Boston, Cambridge and Providence, R. I., are among cities of their classes with the best accident records during the first half of this year.

The June total of 2,080 fatalities was 32 per cent less than the June, 1941, toll, the greatest decrease for any one month in the Council records.

There were 14,800 traffic fatalities in the first six months this year, 18 per cent fewer than in the first half of 1941, and the Council slide-rule experts figured that if the June drop continued the 1942 total would be only about 30,000, compared with 40,000 in 1941.

Thirty thousand would be the lowest since the 1932 total of 29,500.

There are two major factors in this heartening reduction of fatal accidents in the midst of war, according to Lewis E. MacBrayne, General Manager of the Massachusetts Safety Council.

One is the falling off in volume of driving as a result of nationwide rationing of tires and new automobiles, plus an additional stimulus to conservation in the eastern seaboard through the rationing of gasoline.

The second factor is the 40-mile speed limit, which Mr. MacBrayne said, is now practically a national requirement. This limit, he said, has reduced the number of serious accidents in which cars run off the road due to their excessive speed.

One tragic phase of the traffic fatality toll this wartime year, the National Council said, was that 8,400 of the victims were workers, many of them skilled craftsmen who cannot be replaced and whose loss "definitely slows war production." Furthermore, 300,000 workers were injured so severely in traffic accidents the first six months that they were away from the job at least a day, many longer.

The encouraging drop in number of fatalities throughout the country has been reflected in Massachusetts, Mr. MacBrayne reported today.

Figures compiled by the Massachusetts Safety Council showed a total of 280 traffic fatalities from Jan. 1 to July 27, compared with 339 during the corresponding period of last year, he said. This is a reduction of 59 in a little more than six months.

The number of persons injured from automobile accidents has also fallen off sharply, Mr. MacBrayne disclosed. The total number injured in the Bay State during the first half of 1942 was 17,989, compared with 24,984 in the corresponding months of 1941, he said. This is a drop of 6,975.

The survey made by the National Safety Council in Chicago showed which cities have made the best traffic records since the outbreak of war. In the several population groups, the cities showing the best records, on the basis of fatalities for each 100,000 population for the first six months projected over the full year, were:

Over 500,000—Milwaukee, 7.5; New York City, 9.5; Boston, Mass., 10.6.

Quarter million to 500,000—Jersey City, N. J., 6.0; Providence, R. I., 6.3; Dallas, Texas, 7.5.

One hundred thousand to 250,000—Cambridge, Mass., 3.0; New Bedford, Mass., 3.6; Oklahoma City, Okla., 3.9.

H. W. Newman, Jr., Made Civilian Defense Counsel

Harold W. Newman, Jr., Harvard Law School '23, and former editor of the Harvard Law Review, has been appointed General Counsel of the Office of Civilian Defense.

Wages Are Up 40 P. C.–Living Cost Only 13.9

The average weekly earnings of workers in industry in Massachusetts went up 40 per cent during the last year and a half, while the cost of living increased 13.9 per cent.

These figures were obtained by inquiry today at the Department of Labor and Industries.

The average wage earner found $25.07 in his weekly envelope in January of 1941. Last month, June, his earnings had climbed to $35.05.

Meanwhile the cost of living had advanced from 137.6 in January, 1941, to 156.7 in June of 1942, which works out a rise of 13.9 per cent. The year 1913 is taken as the base year of 100 per cent.

The cost of living data was supplied by the Division of the Necessaries of Life, the earnings from the Division of Labor Statistics. Both are within the State Department of Labor.

The Nub of Inflation

The 40 per cent increase in earnings and the 13.9 per cent rise in living costs illustrate the nub of the problem of inflation, commented Prof. Melvin T. Copeland of the Harvard Business School.

The trend has been perfectly clear for a year and a half, he added. The amount of purchasing power is going up and the quantity of merchandise available to buy is going down. Unless some way is found of meeting the disparity, prices are bound to keep going up.

"If you freeze all wages, you won't take away the excess money which is bringing the threat of inflation," said Dr. John T. Dunlop of the Department of Economics at Harvard University.

Not Basic Problem

"Wage stabilization is not the basic problem. The basic thing is to dispose of the excess purchasing power which is bidding up prices. To do this, you need a very rigorous tax and compulsory savings program, and Congress is loath to enact either on election and other grounds.

"Congress is unwilling to raise taxes sufficiently to cope with inflation, and the Treasury Department wants to keep savings on a voluntary basis through sale of war bonds. Neither is going far enough."

Dr. Dunlop added that he did not feel an automatic plan for advancing wages whenever a stated rise in the cost of living occurred—a plan now in effect in Canada—would be desirable here. He said it would be better to control prices and keep them at a general level, rather than to have them continue to rise.

United States Army Signal Corps

Getting Into the Swing of It

Rehearsing for the radio version of the by-now-famous Fort Devens show, "Park Your Khaki," are these soldier-producers, Private Walter Peterson, Jr., at piano; Private Richard Feinberg of Brookline, left, and Private Donald W. Rowan, New Haven, Conn. The program is to be radiocast over Station WBZ on Friday at 10:30 p. m., E. W. T. All of the boys were in the theatrical and song-writing business before their induction into the Army.

Two More Ships to Join Navy At Lawley Yard in Neponset

War Activities in New England

More Yankee Ships—Two more ships will slip into New England waters for the Navy this Saturday.

At the Lawley yard in the Neponset section of Boston another fast patrol craft, the PC-618, will be launched, with Mrs. James E. Arnold, wife of Lieut. Commander Arnold, Superintendent of Shipbuilding at the Fore River Yard of the Bethlehem Steel Company, in Quincy, Mass., as sponsor.

About the same hour, the coastal transport APC-19 will be sponsored by Miss Sally Hogdon Jones, of Jacksonville, Fla., in the Hogdon Brothers, Goudy and Stevens Yard at East Boothbay, Maine.

General's Aide Promoted—Promotion of Lieut. Elmer W. L. Davis, of Newton Center, Mass., to the rank of Captain has been announced by headquarters of the New England Sector. Captain Davis was ordered to active duty in December, 1940. He was recently transferred from Headquarters, Southern Sector at Jacksonville, Fla., to Boston and is now Aide-de-Camp to Brig. Gen. Kenneth T. Blood, Commanding General of the New England Sector.

Motor Transportation Officer — Lieut. Col. William W. Belcher, Q. M. C., Quartermaster of the Harbor Defenses of Boston for the past 18 months, during which the harbor forts have been placed on a wartime basis, has been made Motor Transportation Officer for the First Service Command, it was announced at Service Command Headquarters.

Lieutenant Colonel Belcher, a native of New London, Conn., is an Army officer of 25 years standing. He served during the World War with the 10th Field Artillery of the Third Division and was decorated with the Purple Heart. He has been stationed in Hawaii, at Fort Sill, Okla., and from 1935 to 1939 was assigned to the National Guard of Connecticut. He came to Fort Banks, Winthrop, from Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., and in June, 1941, was detailed to service with the Quartermaster Corps.

Modern Paul Reveres — Maine civilian defense units will do a Paul Revere to awaken and warn rural communities of test raids, blackouts, and mobilizations—not by horseback, of course, but by horsepower, anyhow.

Col. Francis H. Farnum, State Civilian Defense Director, said that motorized Paul Reveres would speed to country and farming districts outside communities to spread such alarms, using "exhaust whistles" to pierce the calm of the night. Recognizing that many residents of rural sections have not had adequate warning alarms, Colonel Farnum said it was deemed advisable to adopt this mobile alarm system.

Shoes for the Army—The Boston Quartermaster Depot has announced Army contract awards for 649,000 pair of service shoes at unrevealed prices.

College Guerrilla Course—A course in guerrilla warfare—billed as the first in any college—was inaugurated last night at Harvard with more than 200 students signing up. Members of the unit will attend sessions four times a week, and will be granted credit toward athletic requirements made for undergraduates.

Henry N. Lamar, boxing coach, will teach "commando" tactics, and the unit will be in charge of Allan Grant, Jr., of New York City, a graduate of Culver Military Academy who is a sophomore at Harvard.

May Come In Handy—One American soldier is taking advantage of his foreign tour of duty to acquire a knowledge of a foreign language. Frank H. Coleman of Milton, Mass., wrote his mother recently that when he returns he'll teach her the language "so that when I want to borrow the family car . . . the rest of the family won't know what I'm talking about."

Hub Traffic Cut 23.4 P. C. By Gas Rations

Gasoline rationing has reduced Boston traffic by nearly 25 per cent, the Boston Traffic Commission reports after completion of a series of counts at the corner of Boylston and Tremont Streets.

On April 21, 1942, traffic engineers counted the vehicles of all kinds passing that busy intersection between 8 a. m. and 6 p. m. The total was 18,686.

On July 28, a similar count was made, and the traffic had fallen to 14,307—a drop of 23.4 per cent, Philip T. Desmond, Traffic Engineer, reported.

Tire shortages began to take cars off the road as early as April, 1942, his report indicated. The figures, as submitted to Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, are:

April 15, 1941	21,697
April 21, 1942	18,686
May 22, 1942	16,422
July 28, 1942	14,307

Tire rationing went into effect Jan. 5, 1942, gas rationing May 15.

N. E. States Fail To Get Quotas For August Car Sales

All six New England States are among the 16 States and the District of Columbia which will receive no August quotas of new cars for rationed sales because of large carryovers of unsold cars from previous months.

This announcement was made by the Office of Price Administration in Washington as it released quotas for other States.

While the August national quota will be only 13,250 cars, compared to 25,000 for July, the large carryovers in many States will boost the number of cars available for sale next month well above the July national quota total.

Like the other States receiving no August car quotas, Massachusetts, the OPA said, has on hand sufficient cars for at least two months' average sales under the rationing system.

G. O. P. Candidate Urges Permanent League for Peace

Courtenay Crocker, President of the Massachusetts branch, League of Nations Association, and candidate for the G. O. P. nomination for United States Senator, today left for a meeting of the directors of the National Association of the League of Nations being held in New York tonight.

As he left, Mr. Crocker stated: "We are doing everything in our power to win the war and we believe that one important step in winning the war is to see that the effective power of the United Nations continues to be used for a time until some permanent organization for peace is established.

"Last time we gave out on the world just when our help was most needed. This time there must be no doubt in anyone's mind that when the war is won the United States is going to stay in on the peace."

Connecticut Road Deputy Quits Job

HARTFORD, Conn., July 30 (AP) — Gov. Robert A. Hurley announces that Frank Upman, Jr., Acting State Highway Commissioner, has resigned that post and also as Deputy Commissioner.

To the mingled cheers and applause of highway department employees who crowded the fifth floor corridor of the State office building, William J. Cox, reinstated commissioner, came back to work, freed by Governor Hurley of charges which had kept him under suspension since February 4.

Absent from the demonstration was Mr. Upman, at odds with the commissioner long before Mr. Cox's suspension. Mr. Upman, former State WPA Administrator, since Mr. Cox's suspension had been in active charge of the $20,000,000-a-year department.

Reading Youth Pleads Not Guilty to Shooting

WOBURN, Mass., July 30 (AP)—Murdock W. MacDonald, of Reading, pleaded innocent in District Court today to a charge of assault with intent to kill Mrs. Mary A. Munroe, of Reading, mother of five children, and was held in $30,000, double surety, for the grand jury.

Prosecuting officers said that young MacDonald accosted Mrs. Munroe in an isolated section of North Reading on Sunday, July 19, while she was returning from church service, and that when she attempted to evade him, he fired several shots at her. She suffered bullet wounds in the neck and shoulder.

Hal Roach Off to Army

LOS ANGELES, July 30 (AP)—Producer Hal Roach has ended 27 years in the movie business to leave for Washington to become a Major in the Army Signal Corps. During his absence, his picture-production activities will be carried on by his son, Hal Roach, Jr., and associates.

Raising of Wages Declared Not Always Inflation Boost

Wage raises at this time will not of necessity seriously aggravate the trend toward inflation or cut into the living standards of other groups, Dr. A. Howard Myers, Regional Director of the National Labor Relations Board, declared here today.

Dr. Myers discounted the widely held theory that there is only a certain amount of goods in the country and that if workers received wage increases, their extra buying will bid up prices, so that while nobody gets more goods, everybody will have to pay more for what they get.

The rest of the population, this theory concludes, will pay more and obtain less in proportion to the extent of the wage increases, which by bidding up prices, foster inflation.

"This seems too general a statement of the situation," commented the NLRB Director.

"In the first place the increased wages might be invested in war savings stamps or war bonds, and so not immediately affect the prices of anything.

Great Surpluses

"Secondly, there are great surpluses of various foodstuffs in the nation. By obtaining an increase in wages and buying more of such foodstuffs, workers will not be depriving others by forcing up prices seriously.

"As a third consideration, in so far as more wages may enable a worker to pay a little more rent, so that he may live in a little better abode, that is not bidding up prices, since rents are frozen in the defense areas.

"There are also big possibilities in the way of work clothes—cheap garments that may be bought by workers without affecting the better quality of merchandise.

"If a workers is enabled to buy a couple of extra pairs of overalls, so that he may go to work cleaner than he has previously done, that does not push up the price of the better clothes purchased by those with more income.

Many Ways

"There are many ways in which working people could use a wage advance to improve their standard of living without cutting into the standards of others.

"Of course workers won't be able to buy refrigerators, automobiles and other scarcity articles without bidding up prices and giving inflation a push, but there are many other things they can purchase without boosting prices and so depriving others.

"Moreover salaries and profits are increasing. How can the wage earner be denied a wage increase as a barrier to inflation, if the salaried man gets a raise and bonuses and dividends are going up?

"These things all fit in together. You cannot hold down one without the others.

"In brief, it seems to me that the theory that wage increases will lead to higher prices and inflation, overlooks the question of what workers who receive the increases will spend their money for. Obviously they may spend much of it for purposes which have little bearing on inflation.

"My whole point is that standards of living of the workers may be improved in some respects without adversely affecting other groups."

Stiff Sentences Are Given Seven Nassau Rioters

NASSAU, Bahamas, July 30 (AP) —Chief Justice Oscar Daly of the Supreme Court has sentenced the first group of seven men convicted of indictable offenses resulting from the labor riot of June 1.

Sentences ranged from four to eight years. The offenses charged included arson of a fire engine, ambulance, and books and grants in the town library.

More than a hundred persons were arrested as a consequence of the riot, but most of the cases were concerned with looting and were disposed of in the lower court, with sentences ranging up to one year in prison.

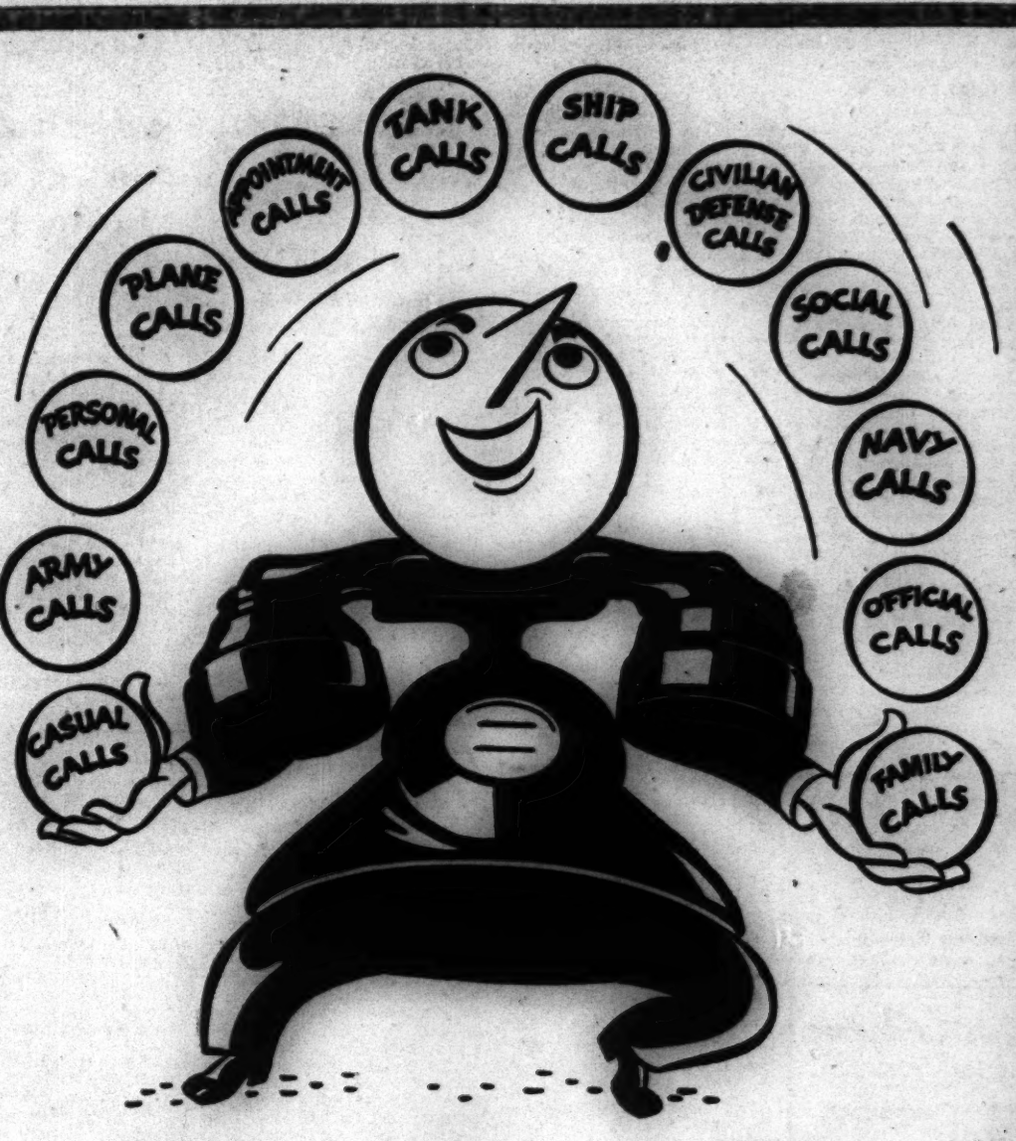
Numbers of fashionable shops in Nassau were broken into and plundered during a demonstration by hundreds of unskilled laborers in protest against wages of four shillings (about 80 cents) daily on a United States Government construction project. United States officials later agreed to raise the pay of the laborers to five shillings a day.

F. A. Norman, labor advisor for the West Indies, is now in Nassau studying the situation.

Danbury's Fair Definitely Off

DANBURY, Conn., July 30 (AP)—What was to have been the 73rd annual Danbury fair, opening in the first week of October, has been definitely called off. Only in 1918 had the fair ceased to operate since it was first started.

The new announcement was based on a decision reached at a meeting of the directors of the Danbury Agricultural Society which operates the fair. The fair, which thus succumbed for this year, at least, to the need for tire and gasoline conservation, frequently had attracted more than 30,000 persons on a single day from both Connecticut and adjoining parts of New York.



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Nazis Claim Vital Rail Line Cut

Continued from Page 1

big bend of the Don River farther to the north.

Severance of the railroad, which runs southwest from Stalingrad on the Volga to link with the Caucasian railways at Tikhoretsk, would leave Russia dependent on Caspian Sea shipping for its oil from the Caucasus.

"In the big Don loop enemy forces had their way of retreat to the east cut off," the communiqué said. It gave no further details on this claim.

"To the south of the Sal River, mechanized troops captured by storm the town of Proletarskaya and at several points interrupted the last important railway communications between the Caucasus region and the rest of the Soviet Union," a communiqué said.

Proletarskaya is south of the Don and about 100 miles southeast of Rostov. It is on the railway from Stalingrad to the northwest Caucasus city of Krasnodar, being about 175 miles from each.

Regular Army and SS (Elite Guard) forces, meanwhile, are pursuing the Russians south of Rostov and are fighting the rear guards, the High Command said.

At Proletarskaya a Brandenburg tank division was credited with distinguished work in warding off Soviet relief attacks, and a single mechanized division from Würtemberg and Baden was cited as the destroyer of 68 Russian tanks, most of them heavy ones.

Soviet Says Troops Brought From West

Russian reports stated that Field Marshal Fedor von Bock had been reinforced with divisions drawn from Finland and France and was within 80 miles of Stalingrad.

Premier Joseph Stalin, for whom the big town on the Volga was renamed after the Russian Revolution, appealed to his Army to take inspiration from Russia's greatest military heroes.

The Communist Party newspaper Pravda declared "it is necessary to understand that we cannot retreat."

The Russians reported determined resistance to new German crossings of the Lower Don, and dispatches telling of a stiffening defense indicated that Marshal Semyon Timoshenko was moving reserves into the line.

The exact position of the line south of Rostov and the Don Delta was not clear, but a communiqué said the Red Army had been forced to withdraw farther in the Bataisk area, 15 miles south of Rostov, where the Germans are driving down the Caucasus rail and oil pipe-lines.

A tremendous battle was reported in Red Star dispatches from the steppes of the Don bend where tens of thousands of infantry, cavalry, and tanks struggled south of Kletskaya, 80 miles northwest of Stalingrad.

Izvestia, Government newspaper, said the important river traffic of the Volga continued, and reported the arrival of timber barges at Stalingrad. The Germans have reported the river traffic under bomber attack.

Germans Attacked On Don Crossings

Red Army men and planes were reported to have struck successfully at Nazi detachments crossing the Lower Don in the Tsimlyansk area, half way between Rostov and Stalingrad, destroying 700 German officers and men, 17 tanks, 11 guns, and 27 machine guns.

A Pravda dispatch reported that German tanks were attacking in waves of 40 to 50 within the Don bend, where the country offers no natural obstacle to maneuver. Russians were reported to have destroyed 123 tanks in one sector.

More than 300 miles to the north, Russian troops overcame German resistanec and advanced in several sectors of the Voronezh area on the Upper Don, it was announced. A Nazi ammunition dump was reported seized in the recapture of a Voronezh Front settlement.

Tass repeated earlier reports that the Germans, forced to draw much of their strength for the Don Valley offensive from Western Europe, had moved six divisions from France to the Russian front within the past few days. It identified these as the 323rd, 337th, 315th, 326th and 709th Infantry Divisions and the 25th Tank Division.

Altogether, 17 infantry divisions, 2 tank divisions, and numerous antiaircraft and artillery units have been moved to Russia from German-occupied countries in the West since the start of the year, Tass said.

It listed among these the 53rd and 3rd Fighter Squadrons, the 55th and 77th Bomber Squadrons, the 71st Infantry Division from Reims, the 383rd Division from Coutances, the 336th Division from Le Havre, the 377th Division from Besancon, the 250th from Cannes, the 340th from Calais, the 88th from the French-Spanish border, the 8th Light Infantry Division from Paris, the 370th, 271st, 365th, and 346th Infantry Divisions and the 24th Tank Division from elsewhere in France, and the 82nd infantry Division from the Netherlands.

Blitzkrieg in Russia Slowed to 'Mot Pulk'

By the Associated Press

Bern, Switzerland, July 30

The Germans have a new military expression for what they are trying to accomplish in Russia. They call it Field Marshal Gen. Fedor von Bock's "mot pulk."

"Mot pulk" means slow, massive pressure rather than lightning thrusts. It implies a motorized formation up to 300 miles in circumference, with tanks at the outside and infantry, artillery, and supplies in the center, all motorized.

The term is a combined abbreviation of motorized and pulk, a technical expression long used by Nazi aviators to describe flying in solid formation.

Saarbrücken Hit:

RAF Bombers Raid Ruhr Steel City

A strong force of British bombers, striking at Germany for the seventh time in 10 nights, did great damage in a concentrated attack last night on Saarbrücken, German steel manufacturing center near the French border, the Air Ministry announced today.

Nine planes were lost in the assault—the first on Saarbrücken since Nov. 8, 1940—the announcement said. Saarbrücken is a key railway junction as well as an industrial city. Among the buildings destroyed was a Nazi regional theater.

Nazi air raiders, meanwhile, attacked widely separated areas in Britain, dropping a few bombs in the Greater London area for the first time since June 3 and stabbing at several points in the Midlands and East Anglia.

One of the Nazi targets in the Midlands was the industrial center of Birmingham where, the Ministries of Air and Home Security said, the raiders did some damage and caused some casualties.

A small number of casualties, including some fatalities, was reported from other areas.

Five of the German planes were shot down, a communiqué said.

Three of the German planes, which encountered a violent barrage from secret new antiaircraft guns over London, were reported shot down. Nowhere, apparently, were the raids heavy.

The Royal Air Force raids on Western Germany were accompanied by a heavy aerial bombardment of the occupied French coast between Boulogne and Calais.

Saabrücken, a city with a peacetime population of about 135,000, lies in the center of the great Saar Valley coal fields, and is one of the chief centers of iron and steel production in Germany.

The Berlin Radio said that several other towns in Western Germany also were bombed by British raiders.

Cairo Bombed:

Nazi Planes Raid Along Nile Delta

Shall forces of Axis bombers made widespread predawn attacks on British-United States airdromes in the Nile Delta area, behind the quiescent El Alamein Front.

Bombs fell in Cairo proper and provoked the greatest anti-aircraft barrage ever seen there. Sirens also screamed in the Suez zone and other scattered areas of Egypt.

The British regarded the forays as intended primarily to hinder Allied air operations against Axis sea and land communications to the now-stabilized El Alamein front, about 70 miles west of Alexandria.

Axis Warship Hit:

Japanese Warship Bombed Off Gona

Allied bombers scored a direct hit on a Japanese destroyer off Gona Mission on the northeastern coast of New Guinea, Gen. MacArthur's Headquarters announced.

Port Moresby, Allied base on the southern coast of New Guinea, and Darwin, northern Australian coastal City, were raided again by Japanese planes, an official announcement said.

The Allied attack was made on the destroyer a short distance off Gona, a communiqué said. When last seen the warship was smoking and heading for shore.

In the Kokoda area of New Guinea, where Japanese troops have pushed to about 60 miles from Port Moresby, Allied and Japanese patrols were reported to have engaged in skirmishes.

Japanese in China:

75½ Divisions Now On Various Fronts

The Japanese now have 75½ divisions deployed in China, Manchukuo, Korea, and the Southwest Pacific islands—1,132,500 troops on the basis of 15,000 men to a division—according to a statement today by a Chinese Army spokesman.

The present allocation was given as follows: 31½ divisions in China, 22 in Manchukuo, 2 in Korea and 20 in the Southwest Pacific.

The spokesman said at a press conference that the bulk of Japan's military strength had, at different times, been sent to China and that all units had suffered losses. The largest strength ever employed at one time in China, he said, was 37½ divisions in 1940.

Meanwhile United States Army fighter planes shot down three Japanese bombers over Hengyang Thursday morning without loss, Lieut. Gen. Joseph Stilwell's Headquarters announced.

Bombing in Burma

Japanese Positions Damaged by RAF

Widespread harassment and damage to Japanese positions and communications in Northern Burma were effected on Monday and Tuesday by the India-based Royal Air Force, a communiqué reported today.

Stations and rolling stock of the Mandalay-Myitkyina Railway were bombed on Tuesday, and a water tower was directly hit, the British said. Barracks were bombed and machine-gunned.

On the preceding day, road, rail, and river transport in the Chindwin River Valley, including the enemy base at Kalewa, and Japanese positions near Singaung were bombed.

New U. S. Soldier Friends for the Koalas

In a Bush Sanctuary Near Brisbane, Australia

Second Lieut. Marie Sothard of Kentucky and Capt. William F. Metzler of Wisconsin, of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's force in Australia, appear to have struck up a satisfactory acquaintance with some natives of the Antipodes. Toy koalas, representing these small native Australian bears, are favorite souvenirs with American nurses and soldiers stationed in Queensland, but these "teddy bears" are the genuine article.

Nazis Draft Norwegians In War Effort

MONTREAL, July 29 (CP)—The Nazis are conscripting Norwegian labor for German military construction projects, information reaching the Norwegian Press Bureau here said July 28.

The first groups of drafted workers, believed to be the beginning of an initial contingent of 20,000, left Oslo and other cities last week for airdromes and fortifications now under construction by the Germans in Southern Norway and Trorendelag.

As announced originally, the drafting of labor was to have begun early in May when the Nazis said it would have to be put into effect "with all possible haste" and threatened that German "experts" would take over if the Norwegian authorities did not produce a quick result.

Snag

The original conscription plan struck a snag when employers refused to obey orders to prepare lists of one-third of their employees whom they regarded as indispensable. Instead, employers turned in lists on all their workers, leaving it to the authorities to make the selections.

Eventually, rules governing the draft were altered. Each province was given until June 24 to report its minimum quota for the draft and on that date conscription was to begin. More than three weeks passed before any action came but it is now believed the initial contingent of 20,000 will be completed before the end of this month and that 45,000 more will be summoned before the end of the summer.

Women Exempt

The draft will affect certain trades and industries more severely than first believed. Companies not engaged in helping the German war effort will have to surrender all their employees; banks and offices will have to give up 50 per cent of theirs.

All male employees under 45 years in hotels and restaurants will be replaced with women. The new rules exempt women from actual draft, but designate them to take the places of drafted male workers.

Although it has been reported a portion of the draft will be used for labor in Germany, Nazi authorities in Norway say all draftees are needed in Norway.

Louis Borno

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, July 30 (AP)—Louis Borno, who passed on here yesterday, was President of Haiti from 1922 to 1930.

Previous to his election to the presidency Former President Borno had been Secretary of State for Justice, Secretary of Public Instruction, Secretary of Public Works, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and Minister of Finance.

He was born at Port au Prince and was educated at the University of Paris.

Canada Runs Into Problems In Moving Japanese Inland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Canada's plan to move Japanese away from the coast of British Columbia has apparently run into serious problems. Officials in charge of the movement said some time ago it would be completed by midsummer. Lately they admitted the last Japanese would not move until early autumn and now they have moved the date for completion into November.

Until now, virtually all the Japanese population of Canada has lived in British Columbia—a total of 23,480. According to the latest official figures, about two thirds of these people or 14,289, have been moved away from the coast. Altogether 2,509 have gone to work in the sugar beet industry of Alberta, 1,020 to the beet farms of Manitoba, 371 to Ontario for the same work. Under special permit about 900 have gone to various parts of Canada. The remainder are distributed in small numbers throughout the country.

The speeches of British Columbia Members of Parliament show a desire to regard the evacuation as permanent and several more outspoken members have "warned" the Government that the Japanese will not be permitted to return to British Columbia.

The civic authorities in Vancouver are taking some steps which are incompatible with an expectation that the Japanese will ever return. "Little Tokyo," the Japanese district of the city, is to be remodeled and improved for occupation of Canadians. Already Canadian families are moving into houses formerly occupied by Japanese. Vancouver is short of housing as a result of the influx of war workers to its shipyards and factories.

The city authorities are urging that the Federal Government speed up the movement of Japanese from the coast. The present difficulty is the shortage of accommodation for them in the interior of the country where many towns refuse to admit them. The government has had to re-build a number of ghost mining towns in British Columbia in addition to work camps on various roads, but none of these measures has proved adequate yet.

In farming districts it is alleged that Japanese have broken the government's special wartime regulations by acquiring land through third parties. When this charge was introduced into Parliament the government agreed to investigate it immediately and the investigation is now under way.

Another problem concerns the adequacy of the guards maintained in Japanese road-building camps. The government has denied charges that guards were inadequate and through Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labor, it declared that it would never ill-treat the Japanese. "It is not going to be written on the pages of this country's history," Mr. Mitchell said, "that I treated these Japanese in any way different from the treatment that is accorded persons in the same situation throughout the British Commonwealth. Let the Japanese do what they will; let the Germans do what they will . . . but I hope that this government and this country will uphold the true traditions of the British people in matters such as this."

U. S. Toughens Armed Forces By Insuring Unity of Command

Continued from Page 1

that "the amount of lend-lease aid is not as great as either we or our Allies would like it to be." It offered the following facts:

"Lend-lease does not consist solely of weapons. We also send our Allies large quantities of industrial and agricultural items. From the time the program started to June 30, 1942, we sent $818,000,000 worth of industrial materials and $841,000,000 worth of agricultural products. These things are as important to fighting the war as planes and guns. Other things we do under lend-lease are to service and repair the ships of our Allies, ferry aircraft, provide shipping, etc. In dollar terms, these services amounted to $596,000,000 since the start of the program.

"Lend-lease program started off very slowly, but it has been accelerating fast. In June, total lend-lease amounted to $708,000,000 which was more than double the aid rendered in December, 1941, and in excess of the total amount of aid in the entire first seven months of the program.

Exceeds Lend-Lease Aid

"The total of weapons and materials sent to our Allies from this country is much higher than lend-lease aid itself. It must be remembered that before the Lend-Lease program got into operation, large orders were placed here by Britain and other countries which were fighting the Axis, out of their own dollar resources.

These first purchases of war materials have been declining as lend-lease shipments have been going up, but up to June 30, 1942, direct purchases of military items since the Lend-Lease Act have exceeded the amount transferred under lend-lease.

"There are a good many items which are not as urgently needed by our Allies as by our own forces. Although figures here are obviously a military secret, it can be said that in the things our Allies need most, in particular tanks and planes, the proportion of our production being shipped to them is much higher than 12 per cent."

New Manpower Roundup

To protect against labor shortages in war production and to insure the continuous operation of needed civilian industry, a new manpower mobilization is being drafted at President Roosevelt's specific request, the White House announced today.

This measure is being prepared as the result of a study undertaken by Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the Manpower Mobilization Board. One draft of a bill is reaching its final stages.

This action is based on the conviction that the nation must be prepared for a long war and that it may ultimately be necessary here as in Britain to assign every available man and woman to specific tasks in the total effort.

It appears probable, then, that the Government will call for the registration of some 42,000,000 women between the ages of 18 and 65 to supplement the recent registration of men beyond the present draft age.

Stephen Early, the President's press secretary, emphasized that no specific procedure has been approved or will be approved until the entire study has been completed and those working on it have had an opportunity to discuss it with the President.

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The Christian Science Monitor Views News Direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building.
Mondays to Fridays, 11.78mc (25.4m), 15.33mc (19.6m), 6.04mc (49.6m), 4:30 p. m. (Eastern War Time).
Repeated by transcription from Studio of WRUL.
Mondays to Fridays, 9.70mc, (30.9m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 6.04mc (49.6m), 6:45 p. m. (Eastern War Time).
Christian Science Programs
Tuesdays and Fridays, 4:45 p. m., Eastern War Time, 11.73mc (25.6m), 15.33mc (19.6m), 6.04mc (49.6m).
Note—To convert Eastern War Time to Greenwich Time add 4 hours and 3 hours additional for British Double Summer Time. Beginning August 11, add 3 hours only for British Summer Time.

Industrial Diamonds a By-Product

Virtually all industrial diamonds are obtained as a by-product of mining for gem stones, according to the United States Department of Commerce.

Nazis Gnaw at Baltics In Defeatism Effort

By Robert Powell
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 30—The current protest of the Latvian Minister to the United States against the German "directorium" in Latvia, prompts the question:

"What is Hitler doing in the Baltic?"

The Nazi treatment of the Czechs, the Greeks, and the Poles is commanding the sympathy of the civilized world. But too little is heard of the trials of the peoples of the Baltic nations.

Latvia provides an example, not only of Nazi exploitation, but of Hitler's broken promises. Information from sources within Latvia shows a complete disregard for the pledges of autonomy which Berlin made to the Riga Government.

The declaration of autonomy was made by Germany last March. In it, Latvia's Nazi masters guaranteed the country the fullest internal freedom. Since then, however, German occupation has become more and more a tyranny.

Estonians have been removed from administrative and executive posts in economic life in their own country.

Estonian workers have been systematically deported to the Reich. Simultaneously, large numbers of German workers are arriving to take over higher grades of work throughout the Baltic States.

As to cultural autonomy, despite the theoretical equality of native languages with the German, all decrees appear in German only.

Estonians are forbidden to enroll in separate national divisions in the Army. They are made to enlist in different German divisions.

Simultaneously, all national affinities like those between Estonians and Finns are discouraged.

Estonians are not permitted to listen to the Finnish Radio just as they are not allowed to listen to British and Russian radiocasts.

Estonian economies are being completely taken over by the Germans, not only railways, posts and telegraphs, but also mines and industries.

No Estonian limited liability companies are allowed to exist unless 60 per cent of the directors are German.

In the Baltic States and Occupied Russia an anti-Jewish policy is ruthlessly applied. Wherever Jews are found they are herded together in ghettos and behind barbed wire, and used for the most menial jobs.

Eden World Court Approval Strengthens Postwar Plans

Continued from Page 1

ment to such desires on the part of Britain and the United States, Mr. Eden added. "These things are being examined and discussed, as I think my honorable friend will realize, from public speeches which are being made on both sides of the Atlantic."

Asked if an international court of justice would be re-established at The Hague, Mr. Eden replied that his language was purposely guarded. This reply might be interpreted in less diplomatic language as meaning: "Well, the Hague court was all right so far as it went, but the sort of major issues which caused wars were not submitted to it. In fact there wasnt an armed police force to get the worst culprits into court and to see that any judgments were strictly adhered to."

At the same time, Mr. Eden didn't want to say anything derogatory about The Hague Court which, within limitations of its powers, achieved some notable cases in settling international disputes by arbitration and may yet be the basis of new and more powerful machinery.

At least one organization in London today regards Mr. Eden's Commons statement as the most important peace aims pronouncement yet made from Britain. That organization is the New Commonwealth Society, founded by Lord Davies, Welsh coal owner, economist, and prober into international affairs, which for years before the present war had been pressing for the International Court of Justice backed by an international armed police force.

Mr. Eden's latest statement also gives gratification here as marking British response to a notable series of American looking - ahead speeches.

Lest there should be disappointment in the United States with pronouncements of British Government spokesmen which may sometimes seem to Americans to be unduly guarded and hedged around, it is well to point out disadvantages under which British Cabinet Ministers work compared to their American counterparts. Even Britons get impatient, as Laborite Alfred Edwards did in Commons yesterday when he asked "Is there any reason why statements by our representatives are always less intelligible than those made by representatives of America?"

To which Deputy Prime Minister Clement Attlee replied: "I do not think that is so."

Rightly, or wrongly, British constitutional practice requires that responsible Ministers speak with the voice of the Cabinet as a unified whole. So there can be no exact counterpart in Britain to speeches such as those of Vice-President Wallace, Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles, Secretary of Labor Perkins, and Assistant Secretary of State Dean Acheson who, with Cabinet rank, can think aloud and ahead on issues of great importance without being labeled as committing their government as a whole.

Show Cause Order In N. J. Tax Case

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., July 30—Although reserving decision on an application for a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel officials of Hudson County, appointed and dominated by Frank Hague, Mayor of Jersey City and political boss of the county, to release county tax records to members of the newly-appointed Hudson County Tax Board, Justice Joseph L. Bodine, of the Supreme Court here, had agreed July 29 to issue an order directing the old board to show cause why it should not turn over its records to the new board.

Governor Edison removed the members of the old board and substituted new appointees after the old board members had refused to appear at a hearing on charges brought by the City Affairs Committee of Jersey City.

Justice Bodine said the show-cause order would be returnable at an early date before Part II of the Supreme Court.

John Warren, special assistant attorney general, urged the court to take immediate action "in this great emergency" on the ground that a state of "armed lawlessness" prevailed in Hudson County "which might have to be put down by the armed force of the State." Mr. Warren charged that the tax records were removed last Thursday to a vault in the office of the Hudson County Board of Freeholders and to the basement of the Hudson County court house.

Army Stevedores

NEW YORK, July 30 (AP)—To expedite shipping operations in this country and abroad two full battalions of expert stevedores have been organized in the United States Army, Joseph P. Ryan, president of the International Longshoremen's Union, announced July 29.

Longshoremen in the Army either as volunteers or by induction compose the two battalions, Mr. Ryan said, and two additional battalions now are in the process of formation.

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Few Americans Now in Madrid Do War Work but Long for U.S.

Wide World-Associated Press

NEW YORK, July 30 — Those Americans still living in Madrid—there are about 75 of them—are considered to be doing vital war work, but most of them would prefer to return to the United States, according to Louis Nevin, correspondent for the Associated Press, who recently returned from Spain.

Living in a difficult atmosphere, most of them are eating none too well in badly heated homes and spending most of their salaries for necessities, Mr. Nevins stated.

American citizens in Spain now include the Embassy personnel, newspapermen and businessmen. The press colony is small and they have many difficulties to contend with. Spanish censors are allowed little leeway in their orders which they apply to the letter. Restrictions were increased recently when foreign press chiefs were changed, Mr. Nevins explained.

The present policy is that news of crime, accidents, disasters and, in general, anything unfavorable may not be dispatched.

Has Close Ties

The American Colony in Madrid is a very tightly knit organization and has close ties with the British, of whom there are about 300. Nearly every Anglo-American is a member of the Anglo-American Club on the Main (Gran Via) Boulevard in the heart of the city.

The British Institute, headed by Dr. Walter Starkie, is another center for the combined colony, and dances to which a few Spaniards are invited are held periodically.

The Institute and the Club have the only lending libraries in Madrid for English books. English magazines and newspapers may be obtained in both and are read from cover to cover. A few American periodicals are brought in by the United States Embassy and they are eagerly passed around.

American and English films, many of them less than a year old, are shown once a week in the press section of the British Embassy and the British Institute, and the S. R. O. sign always is out. Invitations to the films are sought by many Spaniards.

These films and the magazines and newspapers are the only chance British and Americans have of reading Allied news. Little English or American literature can be bought on Spanish newsstands, and when found it is hopelessly out of date.

British and American films shown in Spanish theaters are old and the sound tracks are in Spanish.

Staple food items, such as flour, sugar, coffee and butter, are brought in for members of the British Colony by the British Embassy, which runs a truck down to Gibraltar once a week.

Import Food

American Colony members must content themselves with what they can find on the market or buy surreptitiously at exorbitant prices, but the Embassy personnel import their food on the British truck from Gibraltar.

Most Americans live in apartments, although some have rooms in pensions. Mr. Nevins said he and his wife were able to fill out the meager diet by buying staples such as coffee, bread and sugar from black market operators who came to his door.

The wife of an Argentine newspaperman who was in Madrid for a few weeks bought sugar from a black market operator only to find out when she got home that it was sand, Mr. Nevins related.

Many American housekeepers in Madrid have had similar experiences in their eternal quest for food which is the main and ever-present topic of conversation for the wives. It is quite a job for them.

There is much entertaining but guests never speak of the food served except to praise it. They all understand the hostess probably has spent days running around town seeing what she could find and they know she has done her best with the materials obtainable.

No American in Spain ever misses, unless it can't be helped, the British Broadcasting Company's 9 p. m. newscast and the broadcasts from America later in the evening, Mr. Nevins declared.

Although most Americans wish to come home now, all hope to return to Spain after the war, "when things are normal," he added.

Japan to Allow Aussie Prisoners To Get Supplies

Recorded by CBS

MELBOURNE, July 30 — The Secretary General of the Australian Red Cross Society, Capt. A. G. Brown, said yesterday that arrangements had been completed to send food, clothing and medical supplies to prisoners of war held by the Japanese, the Australian radio reported.

Supplies from all over the Empire and from allied countries had been assembled at a neutral port from which they would be taken in ships guaranteed safe conduct and diplomatic immunity by the Japanese Government.

At the neutral port, the goods will be transshipped into Japanese ships with similar privileges, which will be under the control of the International Red Cross.

Dr. Brown said the Australian contributions to the welfare of prisoners of war will be approximately 900 tons of medical and food supplies. Goods have already been assembled and packed by the Government and Red Cross Society, the broadcast stated.

Wood for Wool Fiber

Wood is being used in Switzerland for the manufacture of artificial wool because of shortage of the natural fiber, says the United States Department of Commerce.

Cripps Tells 'Intention' of Second Front

Its establishment is more and more clearly a matter of overcoming huge difficulties.

By the Naval Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The widespread demand for the opening of a second front in the West to relieve the strain on Russia today drew from Sir Stafford Cripps the announcement: "We have intentions, but the British Government would not be able to disclose such plans "even in secret session."

The British Lord Privy Seal did not elaborate further on this statement. It is becoming more and more clear, however, that the establishment of a second front in Europe under existing conditions entails the overcoming of stupendous difficulties.

Had Hitler been able to sweep across Great Britain with his hordes, it would, in all probability, have rendered the Russian campaign unnecessary.

If the Nazis came to the conclusion they could not successfully invade Great Britain, how then did the strategy of the second front in reverse differ from that now confronting the United Nations in projecting a campaign into Europe?

Britain is a self-contained island of comparatively small area. It has a relatively short coast line, much of which is rocky. The ports and beaches where landings could be effected can be heavily guarded. Lines of communication are short and being excellently served, reinforcements can be rushed from one point to another. Britain has maintained control of the sea, and has never lost control of the air over the homeland.

It is not beyond the realm of possibility that Hitler, had he been willing to incur almost prohibitive losses, could have edged a force into Great Britain, but he knew there was little possibility of being able to maintain the necessary flow of reinforcements and supplies, so the project was considered impracticable.

Greece Obviously Not Place

Europe on the other hand has a coast line thousands of miles in length. The United Nations retain command of the sea, and can control the air within operating range of airdromes at their disposal. The availability of communication lines is a matter depending on local condition and varies throughout Europe.

The strategy of establishing a second front in Europe reduced to its most elemental requirements consists of effecting the landing of a force of the required strength at a locality or localities where it will be the most difficult for the Nazis to offer resistance, provided, however, that from the selected location it will be possible to project an immediate offensive against Germany's industrial centers, seaports, or vital lines of communication.

For instance, under present conditions it would be of no avail to set up a second front in Greece.

Norway offers certain possibilities. It is probably none too strongly garrisoned, its road system is inadequate for the operation of mechanized equipment in great strength, its occupation would clear Nazi airplanes away from the Arctic route to Russia, some bases used by submarines and larger vessels would be eliminated, reenforcement from Germany would be none too easy.

Moreover Norway's mountainous territory makes it peculiarly suitable for the operations of infantry and light motorized equipment such as an expeditionary force would expect to use, while the heavy motorized equipment in which Germany specializes would be at a discount. Difficulty of communications would also assist the landing force.

The disadvantages are that initial air superiority would have to be attained by carrier borne aircraft which due to certain constructional requirements are inherently inferior to land planes, and the length of the line of communication over which re-enforcements and supplies must pass. Superior Nazi air power previously drove the British out of Norway.

An expeditionary force established in Norway would have little, if any, effect on industries in Germany. Some iron, food, and miscellaneous materials now going to the Nazis would be cut off.

Neither would such an expeditionary force draw German troops from the Russian front to any great extent, although the psychological effect upon all the enslaved people of Europe would be a factor of practical importance.

Nevertheless a landing in Norway would be in the nature of a contributory effort to a main attack delivered elsewhere.

Denmark can be eliminated because it is a peninsula, egress from which would be most difficult.

Prospects in Low Countries

The Low Countries are in close juxtaposition to industrial Germany and their occupation would result in an almost immediate termination of the war in Europe. On the other hand, they are probably the toughest nut on the continent for the United Nations to crack. A large part of Germany's internal lines of communication, both rail and water, gravitate toward and into the Low Countries. The flat expanse of country lends itself to mechanized warfare and Germany should be able to throw such equipment against an invasion force in quantities far greater than can be brought from overseas. This area is now dotted with Nazi airdromes and is within easy flying range of numerous other airfields in Germany.

Furthermore, the coasts of Belgium and Holland have numerous outlying sand bars which make navigation difficult.

The Low-Country project was given extensive consideration during the last war. At one time all preparations, including the provision of special landing craft and drilling the prospective participants, were completed, but it was finally concluded that the possibilities of failure outweighed those of success, and the scheme was abandoned.

The weakness of Holland, from the invader's point of view, is its flatness, allowing free movement to German heavy mechanized equipment and ease of communication which would permit the rapid drawing up of German reinforcements. These considerations would mean that an expeditionary force would have to be not far short of 1,000,000 men in order to stand their ground and that would entail enormous preparations.

The north coast of France is invitingly near to England, but presents many of the difficulties that deterred Hitler from attempting the invasion of Britain. However, the United Nations can control the air with planes based in England until airdromes in captured territory can be placed in operation, and they control the sea. The French coast has been intensively fortified by the Germans, however, and will prove to be no push over.

Italy as Possibility

The Iberian Peninsula is neutral territory and undoubtedly will be so regarded by the United Nations. In any event, it is another peninsula and far removed from industrial Germany.

Italy is a possibility for a second front. Its population has never been enthusiastic about this war, and might give an invasion force considerable assistance. Its occupation would not afford access to industrial Germany, but it would deprive the Nazis of considerable industrial facilities now being utilized in Italy. The principal objective attained would be the re-establishment of a United Nations control of the Mediterranean. It would also exert a tremendous influence upon the pro-Allied French people.

But invasion via Italy would have to be made without the element of surprise. The long haul by means of heavily guarded convoys would, while subject to attacks from numerous Axis bases, would afford time to the Nazis to meet the invasion. Nevertheless, once a landing had been effected, the operation, if carried out with dash, might achieve some surprising results.

The matter of a second front has been well advertised. In fact, what amounts to official notice of their intentions have been served by the United States and Great Britain. Consequently, the only element of surprise involved is when and where the attack will come.

Very probably it will be preceded by a series of air raids which will blast the area marked for occupation with a continuous flow of bombs. Under cover of this ceiling of planes, numerous disembarkation points will be seized.

Once landings have been effected, strong supports waiting off shore will move in to consolidate the gains attained, and if all goes well, the second front will be in process of coming into being.

Any occupation of France in considerable strength will unquestionably have the effect of changing the Nazis' Russian campaign from the offensive to the defensive, but otherwise it will not necessarily affect Germany's capacity for waging war.

This desideratum can only be attained by carrying the war into Germany, which means the West Wall must be breached or the air so completely dominated that German industries and communications can be seriously crippled.

The complexities attending establishing a second front in Europe are so involved that the most detailed planning is required. Transporting a force of from 500,000 to 1,000,000 men and their equipment to France and getting them ashore in positions that can be held, although a tremendous undertaking, is but the beginning. Exactly what each sizable component is to do, how, when and where, must be planned with mathematical exactitude, superimposed on which is the insuring of an adequate flow of reinforcements and supplies.

Altogether this is an undertaking of a magnitude never before attempted.

By a Staff Artist

Points Where Second Front Might Occur

Black arrows show lines of possible invasion of the German-held continent by the United Nations, using Britain as a base.

MacLeish on Offensive War

By the Associated Press

Cambridge, England, July 30

Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress and Assistant Director of the United States Office of War Information, declared today that the American people "are still unanimous in their demand for an offensive war."

Giving a Rede Lecture at Cambridge University, Mr. MacLeish said Americans "are no longer willing merely to fight the Fascists' war—to accept a war forced upon them by their enemies and to fight back in that war and eventually win it.

"They propose, with your help and the help of their friends in Russia and China and other countries, to fight their own war—a free man's war having a free man's purposes."

He declared isolationism in America "is dead," but added, "isolationists are still isolationists."

"Driven from a policy of isolationist peace, they have taken refuge in a policy of isolationist war.

"If they must have war they will have a war which shall alter nothing and accomplish nothing, a war which shall have neither social effects nor political implications."

Pledge to China Renewed

CHUNGKING, July 30 (AP) — President Roosevelt's pledge that ways would be found to deliver weapons and munitions to the Chinese armies was renewed emphatically tonight by the President's special envoy, Lauchlin Currie.

In his first public speech in Chungking, Mr. Currie declared that "munitions are flowing into India for China's account." He said the United States had confidence in Generalissimo Chiank Kai-shek and that there was no reason for Chinese fears that America was primarily concerned with the war in Europe.

"President Roosevelt and his advisers have a full conception of this as a global war and their considerations are based on global strategy," Mr. Currie asserted.

Drive to Aid China

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, July 30—British Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden, yesterday launched a campaign for aid to China, and said that the funds collected would be sent direct to Madame Chiang Kai-shek as a gift to China from the people of Britain, the British Broadcasting Company reported.

Mr. Eden said Their Majesties, the King and Queen, would make a contribution of £1,000 to the fund.

Queen Mary had also promised a contribution.

A message from Madame Chiang Kai-shek to Lady Cripps, President of the fund, said that it was a "practical demonstration of the sympathy and friendship between every section of the people of Britain and the democracies."

U. S. Hits Swiftly At 'Black Market'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 30—Federal officials cracked down swiftly on July 29 at the first indication of black-market" dealings in rationed products here when they indicted a Bronx maker of soft drinks on charges of selling 30,000 pounds of sugar without receiving ration certificates in return. The defendant, Oscar L. Hausner, engineer engaged recently in the manufacture of a cola drink, pleaded guilty.

The indictment, prepared under the direction of John F. Sonnett, Assistant United States Attorney, was the first in the New York district charging violation of the ration laws. A statement intimated that more arrests might follow, it being said that this was the "first step" in a campaign which Office of Price Administration officials were conducting in co-operation with Federal attorneys.

Long Train Rides To Call for Permits

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, July 30 (CP)—Restrictions on rail travel in New Zealand's north island were instituted this week, forcing civilians to obtain travel permits to move more than 100 miles by train.

The restrictions were considered necessary because of a heavy increase in the demand for railway coach accommodation and diversion to railways of much essential traffic previously carried by highway.

Church of England's Policy Toward Germany Hardens

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 30—Still clearer direction has been given to the Church of England policy toward Germany by a new diocesan statement of the Most Rev. Cyril Forster, Archbishop of York, denouncing Nazi crimes and laying guilt on German shoulders generally rather than on Nazi leaders only.

Dr. Garbett's is a significant contribution to what may be described as hardening of certain sections of British feeling toward Germany. For Dr. Garbett is second only to the Most Rev. William Temple, Archbishop of Canterbury, in leadership of the English Church. Dr. Temple has already on numerous occasions made clear his view that Germany and Germans must be fully punished for their crimes, must submit to a military occupying force for five years if necessary and should even be required to give over the arms producing area of the Ruhr to international control.

But Dr. Temple has ever since the war been the outstanding political spokesman for the Church of England. It is the additional weight of Dr. Garbett's opinion which has special new significance.

Massacre in Poland

Dr. Garbett's pronouncement in the York Diocesan leaflet just made public follows: "Treatment of Poland by the Germans is indescribably horrible. By wholesale massacre, torture and starvation, the Nazis are deliberately exterminating this brave nation. Cruelties reported are so ghastly that they would be incredible if it were not for overwhelming evidence as to their truth. This brutal and cold-blooded policy of murdering a nation will go down as one of the great crimes of history.

"These atrocities are committed not by a small handful of sadists but by thousands of Germans and as far as we know not a protest has been raised either by those who are ordered to commit them or by the people of Germany, who must have some knowledge of what is done in their name. When the war is won not only will it be necessary to bring to justice criminals, but to convert a whole generation from a spirit which delights, or at any rate acquiesces, in cruelty and violence.

Prayer for Deliverance

"In the meantime we must pray for the Poles that they may be strengthened in their martyrdom and that the hour of their deliverance and all other oppressed peoples may speedily come."

The Archbishop of Canterbury recently called it a Christian duty to require retribution from Germany. Speaking to foreign correspondents in London earlier this month he declared German crimes "are such as to arouse deep indignation in all people in sympathy with the Christian view of life."

"That indignation," said Dr. Temple, "is not something contrary to the Christian tradition but is a necessary outcome of it. On that basis there ought to be, by whatever judicial procedure can be devised, certainty of bringing to just punishment those who are guilty of these atrocities. Otherwise we shall go into the future without having that necessarily stern expression of justice which facts such a these cry out aloud for."

Influencing Factors

Dr. Temple described the problem of Germany's future as dependent on two main factors — Prussian tradition and the war potential of the Ruhr. He approved suggestion of international control of the Ruhr together with some of the territories near the Ruhr but outside the boundaries of the Reich.

On another recent occasion, at the Canterbury Diocesan Conference, Dr. Temple described the German regime as "a monster of evil let loose in world . . . which we must defeat and chain."

The trend of British Government thought on the postwar treatment of Germany has also been more clearly indicated by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, who at Nottingham last week got the biggest cheer at a political mass meeting when he declared "we dare not take the same risks with Germany again. Disarmament of aggressor powers must be complete."

Mr. Eden, I have unquestionable reason to believe, is revealing in private conversation a hardening attitude to the Germans which is surprising some of those observers of the direction of Mr. Eden's political thought in the past.

Warning on Hatred

Nevertheless, despite this hardening of feeling toward Germany, the other viewpoint which stresses leniency and lays down retribution for the Germans except the more responsible Nazi leaders, is also being given full expression here. Books, plays, newspaper articles and political speeches warn that anyone who allows himself to hate the German race as a whole is copying the Nazi creed.

Actually, hatred of the Germans is still not a sentiment generally encountered in Britain. Certainly it is not of the same nature nor on the same scale as during the last war. There are, however, a good many impractical suggestions put forward for making Germany keep the peace in the future which have a strong flavor of vindictiveness about them.

On the other hand, there is a wide interest in Britain in the view that the United Nations must not err on the side of too harsh treatment of the Germans or else yet another war will have to be fought by the next generation. Books such as Victor Gollancz's "Shall Our Children Live or Die?" and E. H. Carr's "Conditions for Peace" have had big sales here. Both these books illustrate the outlook of those crowds which advocate, but from different political angles, a justly balanced course in the treatment of Germany.

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Soviet Reaps as Nazi Guns Roar

KUIBYSHEV, Russia, July 30 (AP)—Haste in harvesting the grain of the Volga Basin has been ordered to assure victory in Russia's 1942 battle for bread—one of the most important in the war against Germany.

The Kuibyshev District Committee of the Communist Party has issued an 11-point order critical of the slow start of the harvest.

By John Evans
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KUIBYSHEV, U. S. S. R., July 30—In spite of steady German encroachments on agricultural territory, the drain on rural manpower, and numerous other handicaps born of the greatest crisis in its history, Russia is maintaining adequate food supplies not only for its gigantic armies but for tens of millions of industrial workers.

The main burden in this tremendous obligation rests on the collective farm as the predominant form of rural economy in the Soviet Union.

The story of how collective farms meet the war situation has been told often before, but members must now work a set minimum of days, discipline generally has been tightened, while a shortage of labor has been compensated for by a harder effort all around plus assistance by school children, office employees, and other unoccupied persons.

Under war emergency conditions, collective farms as a whole have passed successfully the test of spring sowing and the harvest season is just now commencing.

Collective farms have plenty of ups and downs in their short history, but there is much to disarm criticism in the way they have developed a strong public spirit among the Russian peasantry which has proved an invaluable asset in the nation's trial. Due to this spirit, the Soviets succeeded in snatching a very large part of last year's grain harvest from under the feet of the advancing Germans in the Ukraine and White Russia last year. Peasants worked until the last moment collecting crops with the Germans firing only a few miles away. They are doing the same thing this year in the threatened areas of the south.

Food Crosses Lines

The same spirit is evident in the obstinate survival of collective farms behind the German lines. One White Russian district mobilized 8,000 men and collected 2,000 tons of grain, 10,000 tons of potatoes, 35,000 tons of hay for the Red Army and smuggled 2,500 horses through the front lines.

Collective farms also have played a big part in absorbing refugees fleeing eastward in numbers which might have capsized any other country. By last November, tens of millions of people left the western regions of the Soviet. They still are coming in a steady trickle from such far-away places as Lwow, Kiev, and from the South. A very large percentage settled in towns or at the sites of new factories. The rest found temporary homes on collective farms.

I asked a peasant why it was necessary to call in townsfolk to help in the field work when there were so many evacuees on the collective farms.

"I will tell you what evacuees we have on our farm," he replied. "Mothers with small children, some old folks. They can't do very much so we have to have help from the towns. We never expected to get plenty of extra working hands from the evacuees. Of course, we got some. But the factories got the most of them."

Families Cared For

He told me his farm was accommodating a number of families of servicemen and factory workers who had been evacuated with their enterprises but who lacked housing space to send for their wives and children.

I asked him if there was any bad feeling about feeding extra mouths while the factories got all the best workers, but he just waved the suggestion aside. "We just blame everything on the Germans," he said, "and anyway we are not living so bad as all that."

Near us a youth wearing an old-fashioned straw hat like Tom Sawyer's on the Mississippi was releasing dragon flies one by one from his trouser pocket and watching them soar into the air.

"See, he's playing with airplanes," whispered my neighbor. "But when he is on the farm, he blusters around like a full-grown man."

Nazis Offer Clothes For Cartridge Shells

Overseas News Agency

Stockholm, July 30

Overcoats are being offered Poles and Russians behind the lines for empty cartridge shells, it was reported in a Berlin dispatch to the newspaper Svenska Dagbladet.

Commodity inducements were initiated by the Nazis for collection of scrap metal and salvage in the East when the people failed to respond to monetary payments for scrap, money being considered worthless.

According to the dispatch, there are scrap collection dumps at almost every crossroad. German authorities believe that enormous quantities of cartridge cases are to be found about the countryside, largely because during the bitter cold winter nights every machine-gun nest fired about 15,000 rounds in order to keep the guns warm and at the ready.

Women Clerks Walk Ties in Freight Yard

Wide World

No Wonder He Scratches His Head

Never in his life did Byron P. Walker, who runs a hulking Milwaukee Railroad yard-hog in Seattle, imagine that he would see the day when women would take over the jobs of men yard clerks who go up and down the long lines of freight cars jotting down the initials and numbers so they can be properly listed and returned to their respective roads. But here they are, Mrs. Myrtle Kruse, left, and Mrs. Mina Dow. It took a war to do it, but Mr. Walker scratches his head in bewilderment just the same.

Nation-Wide Rationing of Gas Is Again Urged on President

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 30—Direct and immediate intervention by President Roosevelt in favor of nation-wide gasoline rationing was again urged today by officials of the Office of Price Administration.

If gasoline rationing is the logical way to save rubber for the nation's war effort, then it should be ordered immediately because tires wear out faster and people drive more in summer than in winter, these officials argue.

That Federal policy is still far from settled in the matter of gasoline rationing was evident today when Harold L. Ickes, Petroleum Co-ordinator, characterized as "mischievous and misunderstanding" a recommendation by an OPA executive that gasoline rationing be extended throughout the country to help relieve the East Coast shortage. Mr. Ickes did not, however, deal with the importance of gasoline rationing as a means of conserving tires on a nationwide basis.

Joe Dean, director of OPA'S fuel rationing division, said yesterday that he and OPA Administrator Leon Henderson agrees in believing nationwide rationing should be instituted to permit use of a greater number of tank cars and tank trucks to carry petroleum to the East.

Mr. Ickes disagreed. He told a press conference "We're taking all the tank cars from the rest of the country that the railroads can haul."

Other Areas

"We'll take more as we need them," he added. "It might be possible that rationing will be needed in other areas at some future date because of a shortage of transportation facilities, but that isn't the case now."

Meanwhile, seriousness of the existing rubber situation again was emphasized by Undersecretary of War Robert Patterson who told a press conference he regarded it as "extremely critical." He recalled that "I said two months ago that I thought the rubber situation was serious, and nothing has happened to make me change my mind."

He reiterated that "unessential driving must be a thing of the past."

Earlier Mr. Ickes said that existing oil refineries can be converted to produce enough Butadiene—an essential ingredient of Buna synthetic rubber—to boost the presently-contemplated 870,000-ton program by about 250,000 tons a year.

Surveys

Mr. Ickes explained that the possible conversion of existing refineries was brought to light by surveys of the petroleum industry conducted by Wright W. Gary, director of refining in the Office of Petroleum Co-ordinator.

"It's like discovering a new oil well," Mr. Ickes commented.

He said the refineries could produce about 200,000 tons of Butadiene a year, and that this quantity would be sufficient to make from 240,000 to 250,000 tons of Buna rubber.

Mr. Ickes said about 30 nucleus plants will produce Butadiene, but that altogether about 75 per cent of the oil industry will contribute to the program. Approximately 90 per cent of the equipment necessary for conversion will be second hand, he added.

Thus far the nation-wide gas rationing plan, in shape for several weeks, has been stalled at the White House where President Roosevelt, along with thousands of other Americans, has indicated the hope that "American ingenuity" will find some way out of the dilemma that would keep even citizens of oil-producing States from using gasoline, would reduce state revenues and throw many men out of work.

Officials of the OPA Rubber Division have suggested to President Roosevelt that he might meet public criticism of the gas rationing program by appointing an impartial fact-finding body that would make a comprehensive survey of the rubber situation and explain to the people of the country why the OPA considers gas rationing a necessity.

It has also been recommended that President Roosevelt go on the air with the simple facts about the rubber shortage to offset an earlier statement he made belittling the seriousness of tire shortage and to give the results of the recent scrap rubber collection campaign which he instituted as an immediate substitute for gas rationing.

No Hope for New Tires

The rubber picture has been further clouded by publicity given experiments in making synthetic rubber, without pointing out that all production planned by WPB will be needed for Army trucks and other essential war needs. The ultimatum of WPB Chief Donald M. Nelson that there will be no new tires for general civilian use until the war is over still stands.

One conclusion that must be driven home to the people of the country before nation-wide rationing will be a success is that tires are no longer private property but a natural resource. The rubber worn away in a trip to the country club today may mean that a war worker will have trouble getting to his work bench in an airplane factory six months from now.

Synthetic rubber processes and raw material production have now been developed to the point where the Nation could just about lick its tire problem if it had the metals to build the machinery to make the rubber. Thus, the problem has become a metals as well as a rubber shortage.

WPB "sights" on rubber are based on a 40 per cent cut in driving and enforcement of low speeds. No one has yet found a way to insure such a reduction in driving except by gas rationing.

The Government through a survey ordered by Joseph B. Eastman, renewed its campaign for lower driving speeds. The President's recommendation that automobiles be limited to a speed of 40 miles an hour as a means of lengthening life of tires and vehicles was issued last March, but records indicate that many States have not yet taken action to implement the President's proposal.

OPA rubber officials are now working on a plan to buy in the extra tires of car-owners who have more than one spare.

Advocates of nation-wide rationing here say it would be better to let tires dry out than to burn them up in non-essential and purely pleasure driving. At least, they can be reclaimed whereas rubber worn away by friction is gone forever.

U. S. Rests In High Court Spy Hearing

Continued from Page 1

start with which could be taken away by the President's proclamation, adding that, therefore, there was "no need for the court to look at the President's proclamation."

This would be true, Mr. Biddle said, even if the Court chose to believe the assertion on behalf of the prisoners that in contracting with the German High Command to come to America as saboteurs they were only performing a ruse to escape from the Reich.

There was no formal announcement immediately, but participants in the trial acknowledged that the secret military proceeding, in recess since late Monday, would not be resumed until Friday morning.

Defense and prosecution counsel centered their efforts during the morning on preparation for the final hours of arguing the validity of President Roosevelt's proclamation denying civil courts to the eight men and his decree that they be tried by a panel of seven generals.

Before the High Court's noon convening time, the defense prepared papers for filing in the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia to cover a technicality raised by Mr. Justice Frankfurter at the start of the arguments Wednesday.

Colonel Royall of the defense staff explained that this was a mere technicality to fill the gap between the District Court, where the defense was denied the right to be heard on Tuesday, and the Supreme Court.

The only prisoner who has not joined in the action before the Supreme Court is George John Dasch, whose status has been somewhat different from that of his seven companions since the trial began July 8. At that time, a special counsel, Col. Carl Ristine, was appointed to defend Dasch before the military commission.

That led immediately to speculation that Dasch was being given special treatment because he had assisted the Government in the preparation of its case. There were other, but less obvious indications, that that was true.

The fact that Dasch did not join in the effort to obtain a writ of habeas corpus would not prevent him from benefiting from any favorable action of the High Tribunal. It appears that any decision by the Court affecting the other prisoners could be applied also to Dasch merely by having him go before the Court with a similar petition.

'Mission' of New Reich Nazi Rule of the World

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 30—Highsounding theories about the so-called mission of the new Reich, combined with practical furthering of German interests at whatever costs to other nations, have been characteristic of many recent Nazi activities.

This pseudomystical but starkly realistic line is clearly illustrated in a recent Frankfurter Zeitung article, in which it was assumed the new Reich will transcend all frontiers of Germany and German-speaking peoples while at the same time offering a greater German solution on European problems.

The new Reich, this article asserted, was born when the German flag was hoisted in Prague, thereby, opening a new epoch in European history. This idea of the German national state was superseded by an idea of the Reich which corresponds with power politics and geographical and historical "facts" of the new era.

Just as the Holy Roman Empire fell apart with the appearance of modern national states so the new modern Reich will save the world from "unrestrained development of the same"national states claiming absolute sovereignty and which led to European anarchy."

"Herrenvolk" Theory

The new Reich is claimed to be the outward expression of the Germans' sense of mission in the new world. This "Herrenvolk" or master race claims to lead and protect the true interests of all nations and their independent development. In fact, such a conception, it was admitted in this article, "demands the right to dominate nations in accordance with the sober realities of modern economic life."

In other words it gives to the German the right to do what he likes with other nations provided only that he considers such conduct compatible with the German idea of present day needs.

In his Reichstag speech on last Jan. 30 Hitler declared, "This time it is not war waged for our German people alone—it is war for the whole of Europe, indeed for the whole of mankind."

Different Methods

Such ideas if expounded only by individuals might well be disregarded but past realization of the ruthless logic with which the Nazis have applied them demands constant references to the kind of "political philosophy" which is being expounded in Germany today. This practical application is seen in the Gestapo rule which is increasing its hold throughout the third Reich.

While the Reich's leaders are agreed on the ultimate objective of world domination, there are apparently differences of opinion regarding the methods to be employed, although it is hard to tell where actual differences leave off and apparent differences begin.

The most marked cleavage appears to be Heinrich Himmler's SS group and Field Marshal Hermann Göring's Old Guard.

The former, committed to an all-out victory, would seem most unlikely to be a sponsor of a compromise creed of peace with Britain, but Herr Himmler and his associates are aware of the propaganda value of peace feelers in this direction. They can serve a threefold purpose:

1. Increase Russian distrust of British and American sincerity.
2. Encourage complacency here in the United States and the belief that the war is over except for the cheering.
3. Influence any Anglo-American circles still fearful of Bolshevism and anxious to end the Russian alliance.

The war-weary might thereby be encouraged to make peace with Germany and give it a breathing space to recover from the heavy losses on the Russian front, and later face the democracies with overwhelming strength.

The Göring Crowd

The Göring group, which is generally assumed to include the big industrialists, landowners, and high Army leaders, is assumed to be more convinced that Germany may not win an all-out victory, especially since United States entry into the war.

This group is therefore asking for a compromise peace and it imagines that the bait that will still tempt the western democracies will be the "sacrifice" of western conquests except Alsace-Lorraine, Bohemia, Moravia, and Austria.

Such peace desire does not spring from humanitarian motives, but from the necessity for isolating the west while dealing with a threat on the eastern front.

And the best of the Hitler generals know that another Russian winter like the last one will be the severest test for German soldiers, the civil population and the whole state apparatus, especially transport and food supplies.

War-Weariness Seen

Despite resounding victories there has been a marked trend among Germans toward pessimism. More lebensraum doesn't bring lebensmittel. Today the joke among many Germans is "because of our great successes the war is being prolonged."

Indians Could Take Rule Without Chaos, Says Azad

NEW DELHI, India, July 27. Delayed. (AP)—A transfer of government in India from Britain to the Indians could be carried out without "chaos" because the British would be expected to stay on until a provisional government could be formed, Maulana Abdul Azad, President of the All-India Congress Party, said today.

"The British Administration would stay until such a government could be assembled, free of interference," the Party leader told a press conference. He asserted moreover that the Congress would not insist that power be given to it but would be willing, if the British chose, to have the government transferred to the rival Moslem League.

"What we are concerned with," he emphasized, "is what is being given, not to whom it is given."

His statement came on the heels of publication here of an appeal to the United States by Sir Stafford Cripps, whose independence mission to India failed, to back Britain up in "whatever is necessary."

The Cripps speech shared front-page attention with Mohandas K. Gandhi's disavowal of any disposition to allow the Japanese to move into India.

Despite Mr. Gandhi's apparently rigid determination to get independence for India now, instead of waiting until after the war as Britain proposed, both Mr. Azad and Jawaharlal Nehru, second only to Mr. Gandhi in influence in the Congress Party, have intimated that the door still is open for negotiations.

The Government position can authoritatively be said to be that independence will come only after victory.

It was generally assumed that the British would keep hands off the coming Congress Committee session at Bombay, at which approval is expected to be given Mr. Gandhi's proposal for a renewal of civil disobedience to British rule.

Crisis Over India

LONDON, July 30 (AP)—L. S. Amery, Secretary for India, told the House of Commons today that the Government in India would do everything in its power to meet any developments arising from Mohandas K. Gandhi's proposed civil-disobedience movement.

"The Government, while reiterating their resolve to give the fullest opportunity to India for attainment of complete self-government," he said, "cannot but solemnly warn all those who stand behind the policy adumbrated by the Working Committee of the Congress that the Government of India will not flinch from its duty to take every possible step to meet the situation."

The All-India Congress is expected to approve on Aug. 7 Mr. Gandhi's call for a civil-disobedience campaign to obtain self-rule now instead of waiting until after the war as Britain has proposed.

Pension Vote Record Rebuff For Churchill

LONDON, July 30 (AP)—The Churchill Government sustained the largest adverse vote of its existence at the close of a long, stormy debate on the civilian pension yesterday.

Irate Labor members forced a vote on an amendment to a Government motion, and although the amendment was rejected, 223 to 63, more members voted against the Government than at any time since it assumed office May 10, 1940. The Government motion then was accepted without further vote.

The Government proposed to increase pensions by 2s. 6d. weekly, with other allowances for winter fuel and clothing. The amendment, signed by Arthur Greenwood, Frederick W. Pethwick-Lawrence, and George Daggar, declared this "could not be accepted as an adequate step toward meeting the difficulties of old-age pensioners and widows."

Cameraman Parachutes Safely as Crash Kills Two

VICTORVILLE, Calif., July 30 (AP)—Two men were killed and a third, Frank Filan, veteran photographer of the Associated Press, parachuted to safety in an accident involving two Army bombardment training planes last night.

Killed were Sergeant Pilot Rodney M. Grim of the Army Air Corps and Clarence L. Block, Los Angeles, civilian photographer for the West Coast Army Air Forces Training Center.

Morale Case Pleas

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP)—Seven of the 28 persons indicted on Federal charges of conspiracy to undermine the morale of the armed forces were arraigned in District Court today.

Six pleaded innocent and the seventh, Ralph Townsend of Lake Geneva, Wis., and Washington, said he did not wish to plead until he could consult counsel.

Others arraigned were: Elmer J. Garner and his son James F. Garner, both of Wichita, Kan., who were connected with the magazine "Publicity"; George Sylvester Viereck, who, like Townsend, is under prison sentence for violating the foreign agents' registration act; Prescott Dennett, now an army private, formerly of Washington, who was a witness at the Viereck trial; James C. True and Oscar Brumback, both of Washington, and Charles B. Hudson of Omaha, Neb.

William Powers Maloney, special assistant to the Attorney General, announced in court that the Government wants to bring the cases to trial as quickly as possible, and proposed that the probable date be set as Oct. 7, one day after the fall term opens.

Hudson de Priest of Wichita, Kan., also scheduled for arraignment today, along with Court Asher, publisher of the "X-Ray" at Muncie, Ind., will plead to the charges Aug. 10.

Nazis Near Bottom of Oil Tank, Study of Resources Indicates

NEW YORK, July 30 (AP)—The German High Command already can see the bottom of its oil reserves, the Oil Weekly said today in a summary of Axis petroleum resources and supplies.

"There can be little doubt that the Axis of the West now is gravely concerned over its deficiency of oil," the trade journal said in a group of articles on the world's petroleum.

"The bitter fighting in Southern Russia is a desperate struggle for oil, as well as a part of a supreme effort to dispose of an exasperating enemy," the Oil Weekly added.

Basing its figures on known statistics and calculations of use, the magazine estimated Germany had for its present Russian campaign about 2,000,000 tons of fuel oil after deducting reserves for the western part of Occupied Europe. (A rough conversion figure would be eight barrels to the ton.)

It estimated Germany used 12,500,000 tons in 23 weeks of Russian war last summer and fall.

Against the slim total, however, was balanced tremendously stepped up production of 240,000 tons a week, double the output at the beginning of the war in 1939 and 50,000 tons weekly more than at the start of the war with Russia.

The sources were listed as lignite and coal liquefaction, benzene, coal tar distillation, alcohol mixture with oil, native and Polish fuel oil and Rumanian crude.

Now the Nazis are plunging toward the Russian Caucasus, where the Oil Weekly estimated 80 per cent of Russia's record output of 238,000,000 barrels of 1941 was produced.

The part of the Russian industry in the Ural Mountains, it explained, "represents only about 20 per cent of the total."

Considering possible Nazi seizure of transportation routes from the Caucasus through Stalingrad and up the Volga River, the magazine said:

"Such a situation would call for the difficult undertaking of bringing in oil supplies from the Western Hemisphere, through Northern Russia."

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Eddie Miller's Shortstopping Continues to Be a Highlight of 1942 Season

Braves' Star Making '42 Great Defensive Season

BULLETIN

Today's single game between the Braves and Pittsburgh was postponed.

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

As the Braves continue to stumble along in the lower half of the National League, just a shade above a .400 pace, at least one of Manager Casey Stengel's men is playing first-division baseball. Win, lose, or draw, Eddie Miller day by day gives the Braves Field outfit the outstanding brand of shortstopping in this or any other circuit. Other players may hit harder and more often than Eddie, but as his mates put it: "Nobody can hound that ball like he can."

As a matter of cold fact, the Braves certainly would be several games closer to the last-place Phils if a player of less agility were roaming the territory between second and third bases.

Throws True

You have to see Miller every day to appreciate fully his great defensive maneuvers. He can sprint behind second base; he can go the other way and use his bare hand; he can go almost to the left field bull pen for foul flies; and no matter how far he dashes for ground balls, his throws across the infield to first base are always on the mark. No shortstop in history ever made truer throws. And when the slow-moving Chet Ross is playing left field, Miller has to cover most of that sector as well.

The fielding average emphasizes Miller's brilliance. He made an error on the Dodger series at Braves Field on May 28, then did not make another until July 10, at Chicago—a stretch of 40 consecutive contests without a miss. Included were 82 putouts and 123 assists for a total of 205 chances. And since that "boot" at Wrigley Field, Eddie has started a new string, which reached 19 when he played flawlessly through both games of yesterday's doubleheader with the Pittsburgh Pirates.

Has Confidence

Rival ball players who naturally see more through experienced eyes than people in the grandstand and bleachers, take their hats off to Miller because he goes after everything. Some fielders have been known to let up on a chance, simply to protect their averages. But Eddie will try for the ball if he can reach it. Perhaps it is that confidence of his. Eddie Miller thinks Eddie Miller is pretty good. But who can argue against him?

With only 10 errors in 102 games, the Braves' shortstop is almost certain to lead all regular National Leaguers at that berth for the fourth straight year. Ed was high man in 1939, his first with the Braves, although limited to 77 games by an injury. In '40 and '41 he was well up on the field. His present 10-error total looks immense when compared with the '41 collection of 29 misplays.

♦ ♦ ♦

Briefs . . . After four straight losses, Jim Tobin stopped the Pirates for his ninth victory . . . The knuckleball ace now needs only a win over Cincinnati to complete a tour of the circuit . . . He has beaten every other club at least once . . . The Reds have defeated him four times . . . Cincinnati, by the way, opens a four-game series here tomorrow . . . Bill McKechnie has taken 12 out of 14 from the locals this season . . . Max West continues his high class fielding around first base, and his double to deep center field drove in two big runs behind Tobin yesterday . . . Johnny Cooney can still get around with the best of them.

♦ ♦ ♦

At Cleveland, the Red Sox outhit the Indians but could not outscore them. . . . The Sox close their western tour by playing a four-game week-end series at Detroit. . . . At least, Joe Cronin cannot be knocked out of second place by the Indians. . . . Ted Williams now tops the Big Six batting race at .350, with Peter Reiser at .349. . . . Dom Di Maggio has climbed up above .300 again. . . . Bobby Doerr is head man in his league with 32 doubles. . . . Eddie Miller, incidentally, is tied with Lennie Merullo of the Cubs for second place in N. L. stolen bases at 10.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	67	31	.684	
Boston	55	43	.561	12½
Cleveland	56	46	.549	12½
St. Louis	53	49	.515	17
Detroit	48	52	.480	20½
Chicago	42	55	.433	24½
Washington	40	60	.400	28½
Philadelphia	39	63	.382	30½

Results July 29

Cleveland 7, Boston 6 (11 inns.).
Washington 11, St. Louis 10.
Detroit 12, Philadelphia 7.
Chicago 6, New York 5 (11 inns.).
Chicago 7, New York 5.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	69	29	.704	
St. Louis	60	36	.625	8
Cincinnati	52	44	.542	16
New York	52	47	.525	17½
Chicago	47	54	.465	23½
Pittsburgh	43	52	.453	24½
Boston	41	61	.402	30
Philadelphia	37	68	.384	40½

Results July 29

Pittsburgh 3, Boston 0.
Boston 6, Pittsburgh 5.
Chicago 4, New York 2.
New York 3, Chicago 1.
Brooklyn 4, St. Louis 3 (7 inns.).
Cincinnati - Philadelphia, postponed.

Many Negro Stars Ready For Majors

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 30 (AP)—There are at least 25 Negro baseball players of major league caliber, believes J. L. Wilkinson, co-owner of the Kansas City Monarchs, champions of the Negro American League.

The possibility of Negros breaking into big-time baseball was raised by William E. Benswanger, President of the Pittsburgh Pirates, who said he would hold tryouts for Negro players. Commissioner Kenesaw Mountain Landis previously asserted there was no ruling against the use of Negroes in organized baseball.

Fine Thing

"I think it would be a fine thing for the game, even though we would lose some of our stars," commented Wilkinson, an old-time minor league pitcher who with Tom Baird has sponsored Negro teams since 1920.

The Monarch boss said he had discussed the situation in Chicago with his prize chattel, Satchel Paige, kingpin of Negro pitchers. Although Wilkinson has a two-year contract with Paige, he said he told the lanky right-hander, "We certainly won't stand in your way if you have a chance to play."

Satch, who holds decisions over the Dean brothers, Bob Feller, Schoolboy Rowe, and many other major mound stars, probably would have to be tendered a pretty sizable chunk of money for his signature. He has received as high as $2,000 for a single game, and considering that he works in more than 80 games a year, his recompense would rank him with the highest salaried athletes in the game.

The salary limit, however, in both the American and National Negro Leagues is $4,500—Paige boosts his earnings by frequent non-league play—so most of the players who could make the grade in the majors would be benefiting themselves financially.

Negro Babe Ruth

Next to Paige, big Josh Gibson, catcher for the Washington Homestead Grays, would command the most interest, believes Wilkinson. Josh is the Negroes' Babe Ruth, clouting 40 to 70 circuit blows a year. He has a lifetime batting average of .349, possesses a good arm, and is one of the fastest men in Negro ball.

"There are at least a score of others who could make any major league team," declared the Monarch owner.

Gloria Callen Breaks Another Swimming Mark

OLD GREENWICH, Conn., July 30 (AP)—Gloria Callen, Nyack, N. Y., swimmer, erased another one of Eleanor Holm Rose's backstroke records last night when she set a new American long course mark of 1:49.8 for 150 yards.

The previous record of 1:50.9 was set by Mrs. Rose when she was Mrs. Art Jarrett, at Manhattan Beach, N. Y., June 27, 1936.

While the Amateur Athletic Union does not recognize records in distances of less than 100 yards, Miss Callen backstroked 50 yards in 31.7 seconds, clipping 1.1 seconds off the mark of Dorothy Forbes of Philadelphia, listed as the best previous "noteworthy performance."

It was the second record-breaking evening in a row for Miss Callen, who clipped 1.2 seconds off Mrs. Rose's American 100-yard backstroke mark with a time of 1:09.6 in Brooklyn Tuesday night.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

International League

Syracuse 7, Montreal 3.
Baltimore 4, Buffalo 2.
Jersey City 1, Toronto 1 (called end of 9 innings so Jersey City could catch train).
Newark at Rochester, postponed.

American Association

Toledo 3-7, Milwaukee 2-10.
Kansas City 3-3, Columbus 2-3 (second game called end eighth by agreement).
Louisville 6, St. Paul 1.
Minneapolis 7, Indianapolis 1.

Pacific Coast League

Portland 3, Sacramento 1 (11 innings).
Oakland 5, Hollywood 0.
Los Angeles 6-6, San Francisco 4-1.
San Diego 7-0, Seattle 6-2.

Texas League

Fort Worth 7, San Antonio 0.
Houston 6, Dallas 2.
Beaumont 9, Oklahoma City 8 (11 inns.).
Tulsa 11, Shreveport 9.

Southern Association

Nashville 6-3, Knoxville 3-10 (first game 11 inns.).
Chattanooga 3, Atlanta 2.
Birmingham 1-7, New Orleans 0-8.
Little Rock 2-5, Memphis 1-9.

Eastern League

Scranton 1, Springfield 0.
Elmira 6, Binghamton 4.
(Other games postponed.)

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

American League

Batting—Williams, Boston, .350; Gordon, New York, .336.
Runs—Williams, Boston, 83; D. Di Maggio, Boston, and J. Di Maggio, New York, 74.
Runs batted in—Williams, Boston, 85; Stephens, St. Louis, and J. Di Maggio, New York, 72.
Hits—Spence, Washington, 137; Stephens, St. Louis, 137.
Doubles—Doerr, Boston, 32; Higgins, Detroit, 30.
Triples—Heath, Cleveland, 11; J. Di Maggio, New York, 10.
Home runs—Williams, Boston, 21; Lasta, St. Louis, 18.
Stolen bases—Case, Washington, 24; Kuhel, Chicago, 18.
Pitching — Ruffing, New York, 10-1; Chandler, New York, 11-2.

National League

Batting — Reiser, Brooklyn, .349; Lombardi, Boston, .349.
Runs—Ott, New York, 71; Reiser, Brooklyn, 67.
Runs batted in—Mize, New York, 79; Medwick, Brooklyn, 70.
Hits—Slaughter, St. Louis, and Medwick, Brooklyn, 117.
Doubles—Mack, Chicago, and Reiser and Medwick, Brooklyn, 26.
Triples—Slaughter, St. Louis, 10; Nicholson, Chicago, 7.
Home runs—Mize, New York, 19; Camilli, Brooklyn, 14.
Stolen bases—Reiser, Brooklyn, 13; Miller, Boston, and Merullo, Chicago, 10.
Pitching—French, Brooklyn, 11-1; Wyatt, Brooklyn, 12-3.

Receiving Due Recognition

Associated Press

Commemorating Waner's 3,000 Hits

Little Paul Waner, the seventh man in big league history to pass the 3,000-baseHit mark, is shown receiving a plaque commemorating the feat between games of a twin bill with the Pittsburgh Pirates at Braves Field. The plaque was given by the National League, with Joe Cashman, Boston's Baseball Writers' Association Chairman, doing the honors. Casey Stengel, Braves' manager (extreme left), and Frankie Frisch, Pirate pilot, look on.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Heard Around the Leagues

Caught between the bases . . . Chet Laabs gives credit for his recent hitting streak to Rip Radcliff, a one-time teammate. After watching Laabs take his swings in batting practice one day, Radcliff said: "Why don't you stand a little deeper in the box? Looks like you're wasting some of your power." Laabs may not have done exactly that, but the idea did start him thinking, and eventually he came up with a changed stance and enough home runs to put him close to Ted Williams.

♦ ♦ ♦

Williams, incidentally, should win the "triple crown" this year, probably his last for the duration. He is leaving the field behind in batting, has pulled away from Laabs in homers, and has held a wide advantage in run production since the beginning of the campaign . . . If Pittsburgh's Huck Geary comes close to the standard of recent American Association shortstops, he will keep Frankie Frisch happy. That is, he will if he is ever able to play for the Pirates. The A. A. sent Rizzuto to the Yankees, Reese to Brooklyn, Stephens to the Browns, Miller to the Braves, Pesky to the Red Sox, Hitchcock to Detroit, and Wells to the White Sox.

♦ ♦ ♦

Branch Rickey is the speaker; "After a ball player gets to the top and stays there for two or three years, he gets too satisfied with himself. He believes that he's set indefinitely; that he doesn't have to train like the others; that he doesn't have to observe the rules the others follow, and that he can take unto himself many privileges denied players of less talent. That's when I sell or trade him. He's no longer an asset, but a liability. He cuts into team morale. And I always have somebody ready to come up and take his place. The new man may not be quite as good at the moment, but he will be."

♦ ♦ ♦

Lord Beaverbrook's London Sunday Express recently urged British sports fans "to learn to understand baseball, a great game of a great nation. It will help you to understand the American fighting spirit." . . . Veteran critics maintain that there have been more low-score games in the big leagues this year than in any previous season since 1920. Who says this is the same ball they used in 1941? . . . The batting champs in both majors will probably finish in the vicinity of .350 this time. . . Wonder what the Red Sox will do in '43 with Pesky and Williams in the Navy? They may have to get a uniform for Hughie Duffy.

♦ ♦ ♦

Rogers Hornsby is doing all right in the Texas League, managing the local-owned Forth Worth club, and makes no secret of his desire to return to fast company. The "Rajah" was called out of retirement by a group of Fort Werth citizens, who pooled around $25,000 to hold their franchise. A succession of second division clubs had wrecked interest in that sector. Hornsby was handed only mediocre talent and not very much of that. But at last reports he was trailing close to the Beaumont Detroit-owned leaders and on the crest of a winning wave. One thing they will always be able to say about Hornsby: they hustle for him, or sit on the bench.

♦ ♦ ♦

Talk that certain big league clubs are looking around for infielders recalls that the Red Sox have a good man wearing a grooye in the bench. He is Tommy Carey, who did not get into his first '42 game until July 26 and then made one hit in one try and drove in one run. However, with Pesky waiting to be called into the Navy and Manager Joe Cronin no longer able to carry the burden at the short field, the Sox dare not depend on Skeeter Newsome alone for utility work.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

St. Louis Cardinals beat Brooklyn Dodgers, 6-4, and led National League by three games. Bob Feller failed in third attempt to win 20th game as Cleveland bowed to Washington.

Three Years Ago

Frankie Parker defeated Don McNeill, 6-3, 8-6, 6-0, in final of Seabright tennis tournament. Helen Bernhard took women's title by beating Dorothy Workman, 6-3, 7-5.

Five Years Ago

Rogers Hornsby took over a semi-pro baseball team in Denver and hit a home run in first time at bat.

Neyland's Team Will Train At Yale University

NEW YORK, July 30 (AP)—The eastern division of the All-Army football team, coached by Col. Robert Neyland, will train at Yale University, the War Department has announced.

The managerial staff will move in early next week and Col. Neyland said he expected the first group of players to be on hand by Wednesday with the entire squad of 70 players in camp by Aug. 10. They will remain at Yale until a day or so before their opening game with the New York Giants at the Polo Grounds for the New York Herald Tribune's Fresh Air Fund and Army Emergency Relief on Sept. 12.

The squad will be housed in the Ray Tompkins House and practice on DeWitt Cuyler Field, across the street from the Yale Field House.

Ogden Miller, Yale's Director of Athletics, said the University was turning over its athletic facilities at the request of the War Department and was glad to do so.

It was announced, previously, that the western division, coached by Major Wallace Wade, will train in California.

Billy Talbert Ends Segura's Winning Streak

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., July 30 (AP)—The winning streak of Francisco (Pancho) Segura, the Ecuadorian tennis star who won four straight tournaments, has come to an end.

He was beaten in the Meadow Club's invitation round-robin tourney yesterday by Billy Talbert of Cincinnati, 10th ranking amateur in the United States. Talbert, who had lost three previous matches to Segura, triumphed 6—4, 6—2, in the first appearance on grass for both players this season.

As the tournament moved into the third day of play today, only three players remained unbeaten—Ted Schroeder of Glendale, Calif., Sidney Wood of New York, and Ladislav Hecht, the former Czechoslovakian Davis Cup star.

Today's feature matches were scheduled to send Talbert against Wood, who downed Seymour Greenberg of Chicago, 9—7, 6—4, yesterday, and Greenberg against Segura.

Boston Pitching

Braves

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hutchings	11	1	0	1.000
Salvo	15	4	2	.571
Cole	21	4	3	.571
Javery	10	2	2	.500
Tobin	30	9	14	.391
Earley	18	4	7	.364
Javery	36	6	11	.310
Wallace	19	1	3	.250
Donovan	10	1	3	.250
Lamanno	7	0	1	.000

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chase	2	1	0	1.000
Hughson	31	11	6	.786
Brown	23	8	5	.714
Dobson	15	7	3	.700
Judd	16	7	3	.700
Dyke	13	5	3	.625
Wagner	33	9	10	.474
Newsome	10	2	3	.400
Terry	15	4	6	.400
Bolland	16	4	6	.400

Nelson Deserves Top Honors Through Victory at Chicago

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Ben Hogan is the leading money winner of the year in the golf professional ranks, but when it comes to determining the No. 1 man of golf for the year 1942 there hardly can be any doubt, in the writer's opinion, that the crown goes on Byron Nelson's head, clinched by his victory in the Tam O'Shanter tournament in Chicago. That event overshadowed the Hale America, also in Chicago and won by Hogan, in that the Tam O'Shanter not only had the season's greatest array of professional talent, but also the largest and strongest group of amateurs who have matched strokes this season with the pros.

The major tournaments of the year, I would say, were the Tam O'Shanter, the Hale America, the P.G.A., the Masters', and the "Big 8," with the North and South at Pinehurst close up. Nelson won the Tam O'Shanter, biggest of the lot; the Masters', in which he downed Ben Hogan in a man-to-man playoff, and the "Big 8" at Charles River, in which his rivals included Hogan, Craig Wood, holding national open champion from 1941, and Sam Sneed, subsequent winner of the P.G.A. Hogan won the Hale America and the North and South, but as already mentioned, Nelson beat him in the play-off of the Masters', and Nelson tied for fourth in the Hale America, which Hogan won, whereas Hogan finished in a tie for 16th in the Tam O'Shanter.

Include Miami Open

Furthermore, as long as Pinehurst is mentioned in the summation of the Nelson-Hogan rivalry for honors, it is only fair to include last December's Miami open, as part of the winter and early spring circuit. It is to be recalled that Hogan began that big Miami open with a 64, six strokes under Nelson, but when the 72 holes were completed, Nelson's total was 269 and Hogan's 274, a gain for Nelson of 11 strokes in three rounds, inclusive of his 30 for the last nine in the fourth round. Hogan reversed that in the Masters', trailing Nelson eight shots after two rounds and catching him at the finish of the regular play. But it was Nelson who won the play-off.

A recapitulation of Nelson's record in medal play these last few months is quite revealing as to his scoring consistency. Fred Corcoran, P. G. A. Tournament Manager, has called attention to the fact that Nelson now has been in the money in 39 consecutive tournaments, which while well short of Hogan's mark of 56 straight, still has some notable features.

Starting with the Miami open in December, Nelson has broken 70 at least 30 times in medal tournament play. In that collection have been two 63s, four 66s, seven 67s, four 68s and thirteen 69s. One of his 67s was in his play-off with Clayton Heafner for the Tam O'Shanter first prize and was just one more demonstration of his ability under pressure. Heafner, it is to be remembered, had just previously won the Mahoning Valley open at Girard, Ohio, so that a play-off victory over him was no small accomplishment.

Sensational Performance

As for Nelson's sensational hole-in-one, eagle, and birdie in his 65 round of the Tam O'Shanter, whereby he clipped five strokes off par in three consecutive holes, most readers probably would conclude that nothing comparable had ever been done before. I dunno. It's rather difficult, without delving into innumerable records of the past to land upon a similar, or equal, performance. Right off the reel, however, I can point to an instance of four under par for two consecutive holes, and in a championship.

Jock Hutchison, tying with Roger Wethered in the British open of 1921 at the famous St. Andrews Old Course in Scotland, sank his tee shot at the then 139-yard eighth hole and hit the hole on his tee shot to the then 272-yard ninth. One of the spectators, seeing the ball headed straight for the pin, rushed over and pulled the pin out, no doubt from a helpful motive. The ball hit the cup, bounced up and stopped nine inches past the hole. Had the pin been left in Jock might have registered two consecutive aces. In that same round, he hit another pin on a long iron and in the first round of his play-off with Wethered he had four consecutive 3's beginning at the seventh, three of them birdies. That was way back in 1921 and the holes where he was so sensational were known as "around the loop."

Anderson's Feat

And, to illustrate how difficult to make new marks for individual holes or sequences of holes, even in this modern age, be it known that a professional named Jamie Anderson holed a full iron shot at the 15th, ran down a 45-foot putt at the 16th, and holed his tee shot at the 17th at the famous Prestwick course in Scotland and thereby won the championship by a scant margin. That was in the comparatively early days of the old gutty ball, successor to the feather. Anderson must have had something in those days, for he won the British open in 1877, '78, and '79.

How many readers are aware, by the way, that Byron Nelson failed to qualify in the national amateur of 1931 at Beverly Hills, Chicago District, the year Francis Ouimet won his second amateur title? Byron evidently had learned that motto, "If at first you don't succeed——."

Schillinger Elected

NEW YORK (AP)—Emil Schillinger of Philadelphia has been elected President of the American Soccer League, which will open its 1942-43 season Sept. 20 with 10 clubs competing from New York, Brooklyn, Kearny, N. J., Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

Sports Around the Hub

New England Chess Championship

The Massachusetts State Chess Association today announced that the New England championship will be held at the Boston City Club beginning Friday evening, Sept. 4, and continuing through to the final on Labor Day, Sept. 7.

Entries will be divided into sections, one or more players from each section to qualify for the final, depending upon the number of entries. No players will be seded in the final, except the present New England champion, Milton Kagan.

Entries, with a fee of $10 to accompany each, will close at 6:30 p. m., Sept. 4. A banquet will be held the last night of the tourney, to which the entry fee includes admission.

♦ ♦ ♦

The first "Danmark" Trophy regatta—an invitation event constituting an informal summer championship for New England colleges and others invited to participate by the Coast Guard Academy—is scheduled to take place on the week end of Aug. 15-16 at New London. Among crews already invited is that of the Royal Danish Naval Training Ship Danmark. The regatta will be contested in International 12-foot dinghies with regular U. S. Coast Guard Academy B. C. courses to be used.

♦ ♦ ♦

Ould Newbury Golf Club in Newburyport, despite the difficulties of transportation, courageously plans to hold its annual tournament tomorrow and Saturday. This will be the usual 18-hole handicap affair, with competitors vying in two divisions—scratch to 12 and 13 to 24. If entires warrant a third section from 25-36 will be added, with suitable prizes to be awarded in all divisions. The course is situated right on the Newburyport turnpike.

♦ ♦ ♦

New England golf clubs plan to co-operate in the nation-wide campaign to raise $100,000 for the Army Emergency Relief Fund by holding tournaments between now and October under the auspices of the War Golf Fund. Peter L. Forsman of New York, Tournament Director for the fund who was a visitor to Boston yesterday, explained that each participant in every tournament will contribute one dollar. Noncompetitors will also be invited to contribute to help swell the total.

♦ ♦ ♦

Mrs. W. Holland, Elizabeth Vines, and Ruth Wilcox and Phyllis Darling became the finalists in the women's invitation four-ball tournament at Essex County Club when they won their semifinal matches yesterday. The former twosomes defeated Mrs. Eli Brilliant and Mrs. George N. Adelman, 2 and 1, while the latter swamped Mrs. Chris Haigh and Mrs. Margaret Wirth, 5 and 4.

♦ ♦ ♦

Briefs: Gil Dodds has left for Halifax, Nova Scotia, where he will compete in the Canadian Navy Relief meet there Saturday. Richard (Boo) Morcom, New Hampshire star, is the only other New England representative . . . Harvard's baseball nine lost to the Boston Harbor Defense outfit 9-8 at Soldiers Field yesterday . . . Les Kennedy, who lost the Massachusetts open golf championship in a play-off match with Ben Loving, hopes to earn some money in the St. Paul open this week end. He picked up enough to pay his expenses in the recent Tam O'Shanter open in Chicago . . . George Burditt, captain-elect of Harvard's basketball team, yesterday became a member of the U. S. Army Air Corps Reserve when he took the oath . . . Bob Goodale yesterday won the annual Concord Country Club golf championship when he defeated R. Fulton Johnson, 5 and 4, over the 36-hole route.

Boston Batting

Braves

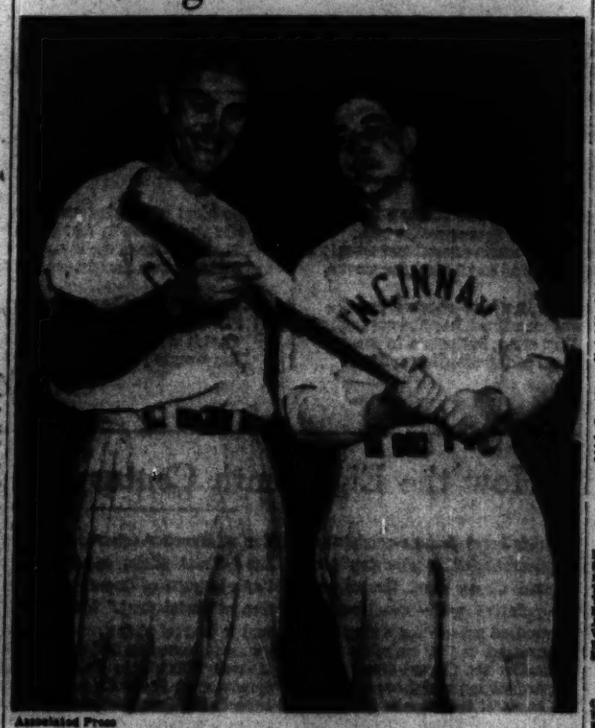
	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Lombardi	200	22	71	6	32	.340
Klein	199	18	56	1	25	.280
Holmes	278	34	104	0	32	.353
Wager	277	34	80	1	35	.289
Fernandez	282	42	66	4	41	.231
Miller	307	37	90	4	32	.293
West	307	36	75	10	31	.244
Crump	147	9	32	0	16	.218
Roberge	69	6	14	0	6	.203
Sisti	277	34	69	4	30	.253
Demaree	197	15	49	0	24	.253
Cuccinello	31	0	10	1	7	.323
Kees	139	14	36	1	17	.259
Cooney	149	17	39	0	4	.262
Masi	46	10	9	0	4	.196

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Carey	1	0	1	0	1	1.000
Williams	334	83	117	21	93	.350
Doerr	347	41	114	13	71	.329
Pesky	345	62	104	1	39	.302
Cronin	72	7	20	0	7	.278
Newsome	22	2	10	0	1	.455
Di Maggio	402	74	125	10	82	.311
Lupien	330	37	82	1	36	.248
Tipney	213	30	58	1	20	.272
Fisher	249	27	61	1	25	.245
Fox	212	24	53	0	24	.250
Foscue	120	0	32	0	0	.267
Conroy	199	17	50	0	17	.251
Campbell	15	4	1	0	0	.067

BRAVES FIELD
TOMORROW at 1 P. M.
BRAVES vs. CINCINNATI
Seats at Filene's Men's Store and Braves Field

Leading Cincinnati Attack



Associated Press

Frank McCormick (left) and Ray Lamanno

These two men have paced Bill McKechnie's mediocre offense this year, McCormick in the runs-batted-in column and Lamanno, the rookie catcher, in hitting.

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The Home Forum

Walpole at Wells

THERE ARE FEW more blissful ways of spending an evening in high summer than sitting in the drawing-room of the Swan at Wells, looking out through the window across the great stretch of ecclesiastical lawn at the mighty west front of the cathedral, and reading Hugh Walpole's "Maradick at Forty."

Part of the pervading peace that descends on one at such a moment—a peace that is independent of whatever turmoil of events may be taking place in the world elsewhere—is due to the atmosphere of Wells itself. This ancient city is hardly larger than a small village; its short and winding High Street is lined with gray and unobtrusive shops and an old post-horse hostelry, of which the whole life is concentrated round the cobbled roadway leading to what used to be the stables. At the end of it is the cathedral itself, side by side with that incredible Bishop's Palace which, with its lawns and its walls, its buttresses and its gables, and especially its moat broad as a river flowing round it, revives the temper of the Middle Ages.

* * *

It gives me an immense pleasure merely to be in Wells: to sit back in a leather armchair, and lose myself in its silence; you can almost listen to its quietness. But it gives me pleasure, too, to read Walpole; and, on the particular evening of which I am thinking now, "Maradick at Forty" was an important factor in my delight. Not that I would pretend that "Maradick at Forty" is one of Walpole's best works. It is an early story, and has many crudities; but, like Wells, it has an atmosphere.

It is the atmosphere, I think, that is Walpole's great merit. For a man so enormously facile—stories simply poured out of him, words came from his pen in floods—he was amazingly lacking in invention either of character or of theme. His young heroes, his agreeable youths like Henry Trenchard and Tony Gale, are always exactly the same. Huge in bulk, simple in intellect, baffled by the most elementary problems, they pursue their blundering way toward the rescue of some distressed damsel. That is the story of "Maradick"; Janet Morelli has to be rescued from her father. It is also the story of "The Young Enchanted," with the sole difference that, in this case, the girl has to be rescued from her mother. Then there are the stories in which one character is dominated by another, and no rescue is effected, as in "The Cathedral," in which the proud archdeacon is slowly ruined by Canon Ronder; a tale told all over again, in terms of decayed gentlewomen, in "The Old Ladies."

* * *

True, he varied the setting of these stories. "The Young Enchanted" opens in Piccadilly Circus, with Henry Trenchard stumbling over his shoe-lace; the tremendous Herries saga begins in an inn room in the Lakes, and continues for its hundreds of years and its hundreds of pages in that rain-swept and misty land of mountains; "The Cathedral" and "The Old Ladies" and "Maradick" play themselves out in the cobbled streets and on the golden sands of Cornwall: and "The Duchess of Wrexe," "Fortitude," "The Green Mirror," and "Wintersmoon," like "The Young Enchanted," come back to London.

But Walpole not only returns again and again to the places he has been to before. Again and again he acts in them the same scenes. His characters are always going on picnics, either to the Cornish coves or the Tower of London. They are always hovering on the edge of literary parties. Repeatedly, in his later work as well as his earlier, he makes lengthy quotations from the works of imaginary novelists of his own invention. I well remember how tired I used to get in my youth, when reading his first books, of that unfailing repository of quotations, Henry Galleon, who, though a constant term of reference, makes no personal appearance, I believe, in any of Walpole's works, except in a rather poor short story. He is at his most influential in "Fortitude." On the single occasion on which I met Walpole—it was at the flat in Half Moon Street where old Claude Willoughby lived in "The Joyful Delaneys"—he told me that, of everything he had written, he liked "Fortitude" best.

* * *

It seems to me, on looking this over, that I have given Walpole no great praise. Yet I do not wish to be misunderstood. This repetitiveness of his is rather a merit than a defect. It is surely no adverse criticism of a man to say that he loves to return over and over again to the places where he has known happiness before, or to recognize in him a faithfulness to old friends, a capacity to continue to perceive in them ever new sources of pleasure and gratification.

In one respect, I am like him. I sometimes find his characters tedious, but the places they go to, and live in, are to me perpetually enchanting. He can take me to that room at the top of the hotel in Treliss which so fascinated Maradick, without the tiresome formality of a journey by the Great Western Railway. He can take me into old bookshops and dark, cavernous drawing-rooms impregnated with the sense of Family, and lead me to wander down Shepherd's Market without ever stirring myself to walk across the Park. He can do these things with a sure touch and an exuberant enjoyment; and, though there may be more exciting feats an author can perform, there is none pleasanter.

HAROLD HOBSON

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Western Morning News

THE VILLAGE OF BROADHEMBURY IN DEVONSHIRE, ENGLAND

How one hopes there are still villages in England like this one of the photograph. And, of course, there are. There must be many of them into which the rude interference of war has never entered. If marching men have passed up this little lane, they left no trace behind them. If tanks— If other equipment of war— But it cannot be. The aspect of the little place, with the meandering cows going forth to graze, the solid green hedges, the serene, square Norman tower in the background, has not been encroached upon, we feel sure. It is by means of villages like this that we reach right back to immemorial England, that we know that nothing can permanently spoil its safety and its strength.

The Lake at Dawn

Out of the nothingness first the far dim pallor,
The misty lifting of curtains one by one,
Where slowly mountain and lake grow into still awareness
That another night is done.
The deepening light brings gifts of form and color—
And finally life, where the breeze-borne ripples run.
From peak to peak is flung the morning splendor,
On the glowing heights where new days are begun;
Then farther down, among the spired treetops,
The shining golden threads are swiftly spun;
And at last the flashing hundred thousand ripples
Acclaim the sun, the sun!

ROLAND ENGLISH HARTLEY

Porcelain Made In China

THE great bulk of Chinese porcelain exported from China to Europe and America during the 17th and 18th centuries was the underglaze cobalt blue and white ware. There was also a very beautiful underglaze copper-red. A large group of wares was decorated with polychrome enamel colors over the glaze, and there was the much discussed "Lowestoft." All of these wares were interesting, many of them were beautiful, and there were others which would not come under the above headings. Chinese "Lowestoft" we should know includes all the wares made in China during the 18th century, which were decorated with European or American designs and meant for European and American trade. They were usually made to order, and bore the family coat of arms. When the family did not have a coat of arms a monogram might suffice. Small flowers, somewhat after the manner of "Dresden," were frequently scattered over the surface of "Lowestoft."

The Chinese artists could copy with great exactness, but sometimes did not quite understand what was wanted. A story is told of a lady who ordered a large dinner set and wanted her family coat of arms painted on each piece. A careful drawing of the design was pasted on the center of an old plate which she sent as a sample. Under the drawing she wrote, "Put this in the middle." Imagine how she felt when, after a long wait, her package arrived from China. Carefully she unwrapped it, and on every piece, beneath the family arms, was an enameled motto, "Put this in the middle."...

Porcelain was sometimes made at Ching-te Chen or other ceramic centers and sent to the seaport towns to be decorated. It might then be called Nankin Ware when decorated at Nankin, or Canton Ware if decorated at Canton. These wares were less likely to be truly artistic than those decorated by ceramic artists away from the influence of trade.—From "Pottery in the United States," by HELEN E. STILES. (New York: Dutton.)

"Recipe for beauty"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE WISE PSALMIST acknowledged God to be the source of true beauty, when he exclaimed (Psalms 90:17), "Let the beauty of the Lord our God be upon us: and establish thou the work of our hands upon us; yea, the work of our hands establish thou it." Since God is Spirit, this majestic song reminds us that beauty is to be found in spiritual attributes, and never in matter. Matter is perishable; it decays and dies. Its moods are as variable and vanishing as the material senses, in which they originate. Matter lacks character, for it is by its very nature unintelligent. It cannot afford permanent satisfaction, for it is itself unreal. To seek beauty in matter, or to attempt to hold it there, is to invite sure disappointment and failure.

The question at once arises, Must we then disregard all the seeming beauty of material objects? Perhaps this question can best be answered by seeking the origin of all that appears to be beautiful. It is clear that nothing harmful or deceiving can be really beautiful. Any appearance to the contrary may rightly be disputed. Intelligent discrimination will save us from many mistakes and penalties. Here Christian Science comes to our rescue, as it does in every human problem or dilemma. For this scientific teaching probes mortal thinking, and brings to the surface the motives which underlie it. Mary Baker Eddy, the revered Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, goes to the root of the question when she makes this bold declaration in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 277): "Nothing we can say or believe regarding matter is immortal, for matter is temporal and is therefore a mortal phenomenon, a human concept, sometimes beautiful, always erroneous."

Mrs. Eddy's challenging statement should arouse us to see that our concept of beauty needs to be lifted above material models and standards, if it is to be helpful and safe. It is not enough to say that some object of admiration is beautiful because perchance it has moved us deeply. The Old Testament story of Samson's undoing at the hands of Delilah points its own moral. The temptations of the senses are disarmed when they do not present themselves in a form sufficiently alluring to beguile and overcome human resistance to their seductive intent. This mesmerism must be recognized if it is to be successfully opposed and overcome. The fact is that true beauty does not depend on any emotional or sensuous appeal. Such an appeal frets and disturbs human consciousness, and never fulfills its promise of lasting peace. Beauty which has a spiritual origin, however, is inspiring and kind. Every glimpse of it leaves the beholder more of a man or woman than before. It expresses itself in constructive friendship, in loyal service, in unselfish aid, and in genuine affection. To Mrs. Eddy we owe this inspired statement, which is also quoted from Science and Health (pp. 247, 248): "The recipe for beauty is to have less illusion and more Soul, to retreat from the belief of pain or pleasure in the body into the unchanging calm and glorious freedom of spiritual harmony." And she goes on: "Love never loses sight of loveliness. Its halo rests upon its object. One marvels that a friend can ever seem less than beautiful."

The beauties of nature sometimes come close to our hearts, because they bring us so much and demand of us so little in return. This is a characteristic of unselfishness, which should help to guide us in discerning the beautiful and rejecting the glamorous and unworthy. The life of Christ Jesus was beautiful because he left all who turned to him better than he found them. The sick were healed and the sinning reformed, and even the dead were restored to life at his word. His healing influence has continued through the centuries, inspiring and rebuilding hosts of people who have had no knowledge of his personal appearance or outward beauty.

Christian Science has reinstated in our age the beauty of Christian power by its works of healing and reformation. This return of Christian healing fulfills the standard of beauty set forth in the Master's words (John 16:13): "Howbeit when he, the Spirit of truth, is come, he will guide you into all truth: for he shall not speak of himself; but whatsoever he shall hear, that shall he speak: and he will shew you things to come." The pure, truthful quality of the Christ is the foundation of Christian Science, and the inspiration of every Christian Scientist. Mrs. Eddy's message to mankind is powerful as well as beautiful, for it reveals the living beauty of omnipotence.

In This Up-Gathering Time

You have walked dry-shod
The beaten sands of the bay deep water has trod.
You have stood in the rubble and traced
The mark of retreating tides, the desolate waste.
But you did not praise the final victorious sand.
You did not say the water was conquered by land.

Our young men sail to the east; our young men stride
Like a slowly gathering tide
The shores of lands to the west; their numbers grow
On misted crags to the north; southward they go.
Like waters surging in strength
They seek the desolate coasts to the world's length.
In this time of silence, now in this trying time
In the ooze of hopes, in the desolation and slime
Listen! Listen! Nothing yet has been lost.
Somewhere there at the rim light will be crossed
With sound, and earth will shake, and sky will burn
And tides will turn
And fill the heavens with onrushing thunder
Where all the slime and waste will be swept under!

CHARLES MALAM

Thanks to Sir Walter Scott

THE FIRST VOLUME of the Sketch-Book was put to press in London, as I had resolved, at my own risk, by a bookseller unknown to fame, and without any of the usual arts by which a work is trumpeted into notice. . . .

At this juncture Scott arrived in London. I called to him for help, as I was sticking in the mire, and, more propitious than Hercules, he put his own shoulder to the wheel. Through his favorable representations, Murray was quickly induced to undertake the future publication of the work which he had previously declined. A further edition of the first volume was struck off and the second volume was put to press, and from that time Murray became my publisher, conducting himself in all his dealings with that fair, open, and liberal spirit which had obtained for him the well-merited appellation of the Prince of Booksellers.

Thus, under the kind and cordial auspices of Sir Walter Scott, I began my literary career in Europe; and I feel that I am but discharging, in a trifling degree, my debt of gratitude to the memory of that golden-hearted man in acknowledging my obligations to him. But who of his literary contemporaries ever applied to him for aid and counsel that did not experience the most prompt, generous, and effectual assistance?—From the Preface to "The Sketch-Book," by WASHINGTON IRVING (1848).

Paul Revere Tells His Own Story

THE MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY was founded largely through the heroic efforts of Jeremy Belknap and John Eliot. . . . As secretary, Jeremy Belknap kept after Paul Revere to write out an account of his ride and other doings just before and after Lexington. Paul Revere did so as early as 1798.

He had already written an account for his own family. In this he refers to himself as living in "the Colony of the Massachusetts Bay," which suggests that the Revolution was not over and won at the time of the writing. With this account, his rough draft is also preserved. So there exist today three accounts in Paul Revere's own hand. The rough draft is the most colloquial and shows best how he actually spoke, and his fondness for "gitting" to wherever he was going. When he copied it over, he cut a few redundancies and slightly corrected the grammar, but the rough draft and the neat copy are practically the same.

The narrative he wrote out for the embryonic Massachusetts Historical Society is much longer. As would be expected, he gives much more general information. In it he goes into Dr. Church's treachery (not mentioned in the family version). He explains how the "upwards of thirty, chiefly mechanics" had been watching the movements and plans of the British that winter and spring, how he had already gone over the road he was to ride that night on the Sunday before and had made his arrangements with Colonel Conant "that if the British went out by water we would show two lanthorns in the North Church steeple; and if by land, one as a signal." None of these things does he mention in the family account. . . .

Revere's rough draft has certain charms pruned away on second thought and lost in the formal Historical Society account, as:

"We rid down towards Lexington a pretty smart pace," which becomes "We rid towards Lexington on a quick pace." Already a certain amount of speed is lost, but the third version, in which they "all turned towards Lexington" is completely static. But only in the formal account is the beautiful line describing the crossing the Charles. "It was young flood, the ship was winding and the moon rising," which is a great improvement over his earlier, "the moon shone bright." It is the Massachusetts Historical Society's account that is usually printed.

Paul Revere had plenty of grandchildren who (having no radios, comic strips, or movies, and being in other ways equally underprivileged) would hang upon the told story—and never forget. These family stories have one very pleasant quality—a complete lack of bombast and the narrator's emphasis on his own stupidity, not his cleverness. From the Revere family comes the legend that great-grandfather forgot that he would need cloth with which to muffle the oars of the rowboat which would carry him across to Charlestown. . . .

Of the Tea Party, Paul Revere seems to have kept his oath of secrecy to the very end. George Robert Twelvetrees Hewes was holding young listeners spellbound out in Oswego County, New York; and even farther west in Ohio, Joshua Wyeth was telling of his part. In fact, these famous "Mohawks" produced a number of extraordinarily long-lived and talkative individuals, but Paul Revere did not join in. An oath was an oath and he would not go back on it even for the sake of a good bedtime story.—From "Paul Revere and the World He Lived In," by ESTHER FORBES. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Train Passing

The train had stopped beside a field
By Black-Eyed Susans taken over,
So bright, the colors danced and wheeled,
So still, the wind but flicked the clover.

A small girl in a blue-checked dress,
Was there transfixed, her flowers falling,
Stiller than stone, but poised to press
To any goal at the whistle's calling.

So blent of longing and high mirth,
She stood there in that golden place,
That more than anything on earth,
I wished that I might see her face.

I said: "I'll see her when we pass,"
But we were gone before I knew
That it was not a pane of glass
But twenty years that I looked through.

YVETTA GILLESPIE

How the Eighteenth Century Improved on Shakespeare

IT WAS Kemble's boast that he emphasized the physical appearance of his important productions. He paid Capon (and Greenwood, another scene-painter) well—sometimes as much as two hundred pounds for a single set—and even arranged for a complete new stock of scenes after the Covent Garden fire of 1809 had destroyed most of those on hand. For mounting some of the Roman plays, he had the assistance of Francis Douce, the antiquary, whose demands for accuracy were sometimes too exacting to be feasible. . . . During Garrick's day no one would think of complaining that "a pretty exact representation of *Hanover-square*, and some very neat *Bond-street* shops appeared two or three times as parts of *Rome* [in Kemble's production of *Coriolanus*]." Most people were content to marvel at the new *vraisemblance* that the great tragedian had brought to the theatre. It was difficult to believe, remarked one spectator of *Julius Caesar*, that one had not been bodily transported from Covent Garden to the Roman forum, "so complete, in all its parts, was the illusion of the scene." Majestic John Kemble, classical in his toga, rolling out his stately declamations on a stage that to his admiring contemporaries was for all the world like Augustan Rome—that is the prevailing impression one gets from reading through the theatrical documents of that bygone era. And the late eighteenth century, immensely pleased in the appearance of veracity and propriety, was undisturbed by the fact that it was not Brutus, nor was the toga the precise sort Brutus would have worn, nor would Brutus have recognized the massive piles of scenery as the forum. It was enough that a great actor had brought a new and zealous care to the staging of high tragedy.—From "John Philip Kemble," by HERSCHEL BAKER. (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1942

Memo on Germany:

The Eloquence of History ..... By Homer Metz

I have often wished the anonymous individual who wrote "Experience is a great teacher" had appended his aphorism with "and so is history," even though it might reasonably be argued that experience and history are synonymous terms.

History has much to say in these eventful days to those who have grown discouraged over the future of mankind. And it has especial words of wisdom for the righteously indignant who look upon the outrages committed by Germany and then echo the harsh cry of the first Cato, "Delenda est Carthago!"

The panoramic record of the ages lends little support to the view that the German people must necessarily remain easy prey for unscrupulous demagogues. There was a time when the Germans were something more than mere automatons following a Führer or a Kaiser, a time when they understood such words as freedom and independence.

In his monumental "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," Edward Gibbon has this to say about the ancestors of the people who march behind Hitler:

"The name of Franks or Freemen was given to a new confederacy formed about A. D. 240 by the old inhabitants of the Lower Rhine and the Weser. It consisted of the Chauci, the Cherusci, the Catti and of several other tribes of inferior power and renown. The love of liberty was the ruling passion of these Germans; the enjoyment of it their best treasure; the word that expressed that enjoyment the most pleasing to their ear. They deserved, they assumed, they maintained the honorable epithet of Franks or Freemen."

The French historian-statesman, M. Guizot, also points out that the original meaning of Franks was freemen and cites the liberty-loving nature of the early Germans.

Thus when civilized Rome languished under the tyrannies of Caracalla, Elagabalus and the Severi, the barbarian Germans cherished and guarded the cause of freedom with all the zeal with which they now fight against it.

Some 500 years later the descendants of the Bavarian warriors of whom Gibbon wrote rebelled at every opportunity against the rule of Charlemagne because they could not bring themselves to accept any master, even a just one such as the founder of the Carlovingian dynasty, and Emperor of the West.

In modern times the French people have always been in the foreground of the pursuit of liberty. Yet in 1494 when the French achieved something rerembling nationhood in the modern sense, they meekly followed Charles VIII, a none-too-intelligent or well-meaning monarch, into an invasion of Italy. In 1521 the French accepted without question the orders of Francis I and forced a prolonged struggle on Emperor Charles V.

Then in 1610 when France again achieved nationhood after civil wars, the people blindly acquiesced in the "Grand Design" of Henry IV, a design for aggression which was frustrated only by that apostate monarch's assassination. And under Louis XIV, "le Roi Soleil," who was even more of a dictator than Hitler, the French marched docilely in what was palpably an attempt at world domination.

In the succeeding two generations, however, the French listened with open ears to the teachings of Voltaire and Rousseau and less than 100 years after the passing of Louis XIV, they had thrown off the yoke of absolutism and were proclaiming the rights of man to the entire world.

So there would seem to be some reason for believing that the Germans of today can ultimately be made to see the error of their ways—through just retribution, perhaps—and once again assume a place in the ranks of free peoples.

The long upward march of the nations abounds with many examples like those just cited. One need do no more than compare the Britain of today with the Britain of George III. Men and nations change for better or for worse, but liberty, justice, truth, righteousness remain constant. That is the one great lesson of history.

The Country Speaks: Midwest

Auto Trade Surprised Itself? ..... By Ralph W. Cessna

It would be so very easy today for those who criticized the automobile industry for delay in converting to war production, to nod their heads wisely and say "I told you so." They would say it on the ground that while the industry complained back in 1941 that it couldn't readily convert its plants to such new types of operation, today it has actually converted to such an extent that production of war goods is well ahead of schedule.

But to give in to the temptation would be to overlook again, as was the case before, some essential mechanical facts.

It is true that the automobile makers insisted that only a very small proportion of the machines they had on hand, those not built especially to do certain jobs in the manufacture of passenger automobiles, could be adapted to the making of certain kinds of war goods, for instance fighter planes. They insisted that new plants would be necessary for the making of such things as tanks and large bombers. They said they could not replan their operations to make certain war goods until they knew just what those goods were, what kind, style, type, the numbers; and what materials were to be used. They said, very logically, that they had to have orders before they could begin building guns.

The orders were slow in coming. Designs were slow in the making, and after they were changed often. Meanwhile the auto makers went ahead to change over their plants as best they could. They endeavored to figure out ways of using machines built to drill half-inch holes in steel, to drill two-inch holes in aluminum. And they called frantically to the machine tool makers to begin building new machines, as fast as they could find out what they were to make and what machines they would need.

Whether there was any reluctance, any intentional delay in going after war orders, or in preparing to build war goods, is essentially another question. It is fairly certain that efficient operation of the war production program was held up because of the lack of any responsible central direction, until the Government stepped in. But that's another matter. We are concerned here with engineering, with mechanics, with tangible, cold, hard facts.

While the industry is turning out war goods today in astonishing volume, it is still true that no machines which they said a year ago couldn't be converted to the making of airplanes have been converted to the making of airplanes. Either they have built new machines, or it has turned out that they are not making airplanes, but something else, in the building of which old automobile equipment can be used. No buildings which they said couldn't be used for making tanks or bombers are being used for making tanks or bombers.

Ingenuity has been brought into play in the building of new plants and new machines. Important in the speed-up, though, is what seemed to be a speed-up in the decisions on what was wanted, and a speed-up in the process of co-ordinating the whole program from Washington.

One plant which today is "100 per cent converted," and which a year ago denied that its facilities could be converted to the making of 500 fighter planes a day, isn't making 500 fighter planes a day. It is making a new kind of gun part.

Washington has decided what it wants made and where it wants it made. The auto industry has adjusted its facilities to meet these requirements. It has built new machines and in some cases ingeniously adapted old ones to new uses—perhaps in these cases even surprising itself.

But that the period of full conversion has arrived before some, on the basis of the discouraging earlier predictions of the industry itself, expected it to, does not mean that these earlier predictions were mechanically inaccurate. It does not mean that it has, after all, been found possible to bore two-inch holes in a piece of aluminum with a machine built to bore half-inch holes in steel. It means that a machine to bore two-inch holes in a piece of aluminum has at last been made and delivered, it means that the Army and Navy have decided on the kinds of planes and guns they want, and have given the manufacturers a chance to spread out their blueprints and go to work without interruption.

To Change the Subject:

Beach Excursions, 1942 Model ..... By Josephine Ripley

There's a new excitement in going to the beach these days. We felt it almost as soon as we started out.

There was the mystery of the sailing time, to begin with. The printed schedule said plainly that the boat would sail at 11:30 o'clock and we had arrived early. Yet, here on the wharf the clock over our heads showed the sailing time set at noon. The reason for these variable sailings we were to know later in the day.

A cool breeze fanned us as the boat swung out into the harbor, and wewere glad to get away from the sultry closeness of the city. Beyond this we hadn't a thought as to what the day might unfold, until our eye caught the black and gray camouflage of a ship.

It might have been a trans-Atlantic liner, we speculated, or a luxury cruise ship. Now it looked dark and forbidding, with antiaircraft guns bristling skyward. At another pier, a tough looking man-of-war, with cannons bared like teeth, drew squeals of excitement from the crowd.

High above, tumbling in the puffy-checked clouds, student pilots stunted in long swooping glides, barrel rolls, steep climbs, and turns. Finally, one of them spotted us.

Suddenly we were the target. With heads tilted up in astonishment and mouths wide open, we saw him dive. Making a long run over the boat, he swung, banked, and swept low through our plume of black smoke, dropping an imaginary bomb smack down the smokestack. "Atta boy!" we shouted with a cheer.

Busy little black-hulled boats of the coast patrol chugged by, vibrating with get-that-submarine determination in every cylinder. Nearly all of the passengers were standing now, rigid with concentrated attention as our little steamer picked its course through the mine-sown harbor.

Island after island "linked hands" in a wide defensive ring-around-the-rosy, as steel nets swung across the channels between them, leaving only one small "gateway" out in the open sea.

We drifted quietly awaiting identification signals, and our turn to pass through. Huge floats buoyed the great submerged tangle of nets, and we hung over the rail for a better look as we slowly passed the guard ships.

At the beach, we forgot momentarily the tight coast defense and the stealthy submarines off our shores, until a trim formation of planes tore over our heads in a beeline out to sea, disappearing almost in a flash into the misty horizon.

Then, as we lolled in the rocking surf, the silver hulk of a Navy dirigible drifted out of the clouds, dropping lower and lower in a wide arc over the beach. We waved vigorously and white sailor caps waved back from the rear of the gondola.

On the return voyage several hours later, we spotted the five-plane formation skimming in from its mission. If that mission had been a "sub," we hoped that it could report "sank same."

Our ship idled at the harbor "gate" for nearly half an hour, drifting this way and that, waiting for outbound traffic to file through, one by one. Now we understood why the little steamer cannot always run on its published schedule.

Week-ending in another State, we saw soldiers patrolling lonely sands, and high-posted lookouts with huge searchlights, ready to sweep far out to sea, or high in the air.

At another beach, we again watched the shiny, torpedo-shaped dirigible shake itself loose from the mists to scan sea and shoreline, and make sure that any trespassers might receive the proper "welcome."

Beach excursions this summer of 1942 are open to new adventures—not the kind one would wish to become a permanent part of his experience, but since the red signal of war-danger flares much too close for comfort, it affords assurance to know that Uncle Sam's on guard.

Digest of Briefs in Saboteurs' Hearing

U. S. Government opposes the granting of writs of habeas corpus to seven of the eight Nazi spies.

The Government's Case

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 30—Excerpts from the Government's brief presented to the United States Supreme Court yesterday opposing the granting of writs of habeas corpus to seven of the eight Nazis now being tried before a military commission as saboteurs, follow:

The seven petitioners are charged with being agents of the German Reich. All were born in Germany. All had lived in the United States for some period during their lives. All had returned to Germany between 1933 and 1941. After war was declared between the United States and the German Reich, the seven petitioners were recruited by an officer of the German High Command for training in a special school in the destruction of power lines, aluminum plants, bridges, railway and communications systems and other key war facilities in the United States. They were also trained in the use of secret writing for communication to Germany and among themselves in the United States.

Upon the conclusion of the training the German Government contracted to pay them for acting on its behalf and transported them to the United States by submarines of the German Navy. Before boarding the submarines, the petitioners, and one George John Dasch, were separated into two groups of four each. One group went by submarine headed for Long Island. The other group went upon another submarine headed for Florida.

Were Marine Garb

On the submarines, all wore fatigue uniforms of the German Marine infantry, and were told that, if they were captured in these uniforms while landing they would be treated as prisoners of war. If not captured immediately, they were to change to American-made civilian clothing.

Both submarines escaped our naval and other patrols and landed the petitioners under the cover of darkness. Three of the petitioners and Dasch landed in uniform near Amagansett, L. I. The others landed in bathing trunks and uniform caps at Ponte Vedra, Fla.

Each group brought ashore boxes of explosives, incendiaries fuses, detonators and timing devices, and buried them in the sand near the points of landing.

Within two weeks after they landed, and while in civilian clothing, all seven petitioners and Dasch were taken into custody by special agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

On July 2, 1942, the President set up a military commission to try the seven petitioners and Dasch for violation of the law of war and articles 81 and 82 of the Articles of War (10 U. S. C. Sections 1553-4). On the same day, the President issued a proclamation denying access to the courts to certain enemies who crossed our fighting lines and were charged with committing or attempting to commit sabotage, espionage or other hostile acts.

After the signing of the precept by the President, the Attorney General turned over the petitioners and Dasch to the military.

Summary

The petitioners are not entitled to access to our courts for the purpose of obtaining writs of habeas corpus. The great bulwarks of our civil liberties—and the writ of habeas corpus is one of the most important — were never intended to apply in favor of armed invaders sent here by the enemy in time of war. A jealous regard for this prerogative writ has been and should be maintained, to prevent prosecution for political opinions, and possible abuses of military power in periods of great stress and high emotional feeling. But no such inroads will result from denying the privilege to belligerent enemies charged with breaking through our lines to commit hostile acts.

The petitioners are paid agents, acting for and under the orders of the German Reich—a country with which we are at war. They came to this country on enemy warships, dressed in the uniforms of German marine infantry, hoping by this stratagem of war to be given the treatment of prisoners of war in the event of capture. They crossed through our patrols with the very end and object of destroying our most vital war production and war transportation facilities.

They are enemies in as practical a sense as parachutists or invading armies landed from an enemy fleet, though because of the nature of their war offenses they are not entitled to the consideration due lawful belligerents.

Traditionally, all States in time of war have denied belligerent enemies access to their courts. That is one of the earliest and most rudimentary forms of political and economic warfare. It is an integral part of modern total warfare. And today the nation that will not wage total war usually meets total defeat.

Even if these petitioners were entitled to access to our courts, to test the validity of their detention, this court should find that they may legally be tried by the military commission set up for that purpose by the President.

By no stretch of interpretation can the doctrine of Ex Parte Milligan v. Wall 2 (1863) be applied to these proceedings. Milligan never wore the uniform of the armed forces of war with the United States. The petitioners did. Milligan was continuously a resident of Indiana. He did not cross the lines and enter into a theater of operations. The petitioners were residents of Germany, and as agents of the German Government crossed our lines secretly in enemy warships for the purpose of committing hostile acts.

1864 and 1942

Milligan was charged with the commission of military offenses at a time when invasions gave their slow forewarning months in advance. In the year 1942, we have had concrete experience with the swiftness of modern warfare. Experience — which should be plain by now — has demonstrated that the theaters of operations which existed in 1864 are not the theaters of operations of 1942.

The Articles of War specifically provide that violations of those articles and of the law of war by persons not members of our armed forces can be tried by military commissions. The President, under his oath to protect and defend the United States against its enemies, had the clear duty to meet force with force and to exercise his military authority to provide a speedy, certain and adequate answer, long prescribed by the law of war, to this attack on the safety of the United States by invading belligerent enemies. The military commission was his answer to this incursion.

These petitioners—as belligerent enemies—can be tried by the Military Commission and by the same token, are not entitled to any constitutional right to a trial by jury or to the other similar rights which they assert. Under time-tested principles of our common law and the international law of war, their status as belligerent enemies, their purposes and their acts deprive them of the benefits which they now demand of the State which they sought to destroy. In addition, the Constitution itself provides that, in cases arising in the land or naval forces, the normal constitutional guarantees do not apply. Our own soldiers and sailors can assert none of these guarantees when charged with military offenses.

Fantastic

It would be fantastic to extend such privileges to invading soldiers of the enemy.

The history of military tribunals before the Constitution was adopted, the adoption of the Constitution with specific exception in such cases, and the passage by the Congress of the Articles of War, make it clear beyond a doubt that, in cases such as these, a trial by military commission is valid and proper.

Under the exercise of the President's powers as Commander in Chief, and by express statute, military commissions need not follow the procedure of courts-martial, nor need they give to belligerent enemies the rights which are afforded by statute to the members of our own armed forces, such as the right of peremptory challenge and the rule that the extreme penalty must be by unanimous decision. Rights and privileges accorded to our residents — including those who disagree with us—should not be granted to belligerent enemies who, in time of war, enter this country in order to destroy it by acts of war.

Six Major Arguments

I

The prisoners are invading enemies with no privilege to petition for the writ of habeas corpus.

The petitioners are enemies requesting this court to invoke constitutional guarantees to protect them from speedy military punishment for the offense with which they are charged. Some of the guarantees which they seek are not even available to our own soldiers. None of them is available to invading soldiers of the enemy.

II

The offenses charged against these prisoners are within the jurisdiction of this military commission.

Spies and other war offenders who cross our lines in time of war are triable before a military tribunal. This means that in time of war the trial of spies and similar offenders is a form of combat; it is not part of the recognized judicial system.

It has been the usage and custom of war since time immemorial for belligerents to establish military tribunals to deal swiftly and inexorably with spies and other war offenders. The principles and doctrines which these tribunals have invoked are part of the law of war, something entirely distinct from the civil law.

III

The military commission has jurisdiction over the persons of these prisoners.

Enemies and agents of the enemy who cross our battle lines for the purpose of committing espionage, sabotage and other hostile acts may be tried by military commission without impairment of any of the safeguards of civil liberties contained in the United States Constitution.

The framers of the Constitution never intended that the protective mantle of the clauses guaranteeing "due process," "trial by jury," and other such rights, should be used to cloak enemy violators of the law of war who seek to destroy the State from which they seek those "rights."

IV

The decision in ex parte Milligan has no application here.

Milligan was arrested, tried and sentenced to death by the Military in Indiana during the Civil War for aiding rebels, inciting insurrection, engaging in disloyal practices and violating the laws of war. His sentence of death was approved by the President, but under existing legislation at the time, upon a certificate of division for the judges of the Circuit Court for Indiana, was reviewed by the Supreme Court, which decided that the effective Congressional legislation then forbade a military trial of a civilian resident.

V

The judgment of the President as to what constitutes necessity for trial by military tribunal should not lightly be disregarded.

Much wiser precedent for the conduct of war than ex parte Milligan can be found in the prize cases—(1863) wherein Mr. Justice Grier said on behalf of the Supreme Court:

"If a war be made by invasion of a foreign nation, the President is not only authorized, but bound to resist force by force."

VI

There are no technical defects in the creation of the commission or in its actions. The Government cited precedents to substantiate its claims.

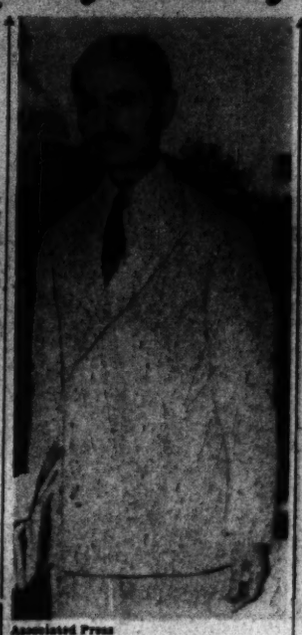
The United States and Nazi Germany are fighting a war to determine which of the two shall survive. This case is no more important than a small skirmish, but on an important front. It is part of the business of war.

Military trial for the petitioners endangers no traditional civil liberty. These German soldiers have already been given rights which no American would receive in Germany, and now ask for "constitutional" privileges which we do not allow our own soldiers. Their applications for writs of habeas corpus should be denied.

Respectfully submitted,

Francis Biddle,
Attorney General.

Maj. Gen. Myron C. Cramer,
U. S. A., the Judge Advocate General.
Attorneys for the respondent.



Associated Press

Attorney General Arrives

Attorney General Francis Biddle arrives at the United States Supreme Court building in Washington, to present the Government's opposition to abandoning the military trial of seven alleged Nazi saboteurs.

German Saboteurs, landing on U. S. east coast, wore Marine uniforms in event of early capture.

Case for the Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 30—A digest of the case for the defense of seven Nazis seeking writs of habeas corpus from the United States Supreme Court in their trial as saboteurs before a military commission, follows:

The brief set forth as "facts" that at the time of their arrest the prisoners had taken no steps toward sabotage and had made no "definite plans" as to the time and place of committing any sabotage. The men had testified, it added, that they did not intend to commit any acts of sabotage and all had denied their guilt.

It was argued that:

First, the petitioners are entitled to maintain this present proceeding.

Second, the President's proclamation denying access to the courts is unconstitutional and invalid.

Third, the President's order appointing the military commission to try the case is unconstitutional and invalid.

Fourth, the President's order is contrary to statute and, therefore, illegal and invalid.

Fifth, the petitioners are entitled to be tried by the civil courts for any offenses they may have committed.

"Still the Law"

The defense maintained that "The majority of opinion in the Civil War Milligan case is still the law." The majority, it was recalled, in that habeas corpus proceeding held that the President did not have authority to issue his proclamation for a trial by a military commission but also that even Congress did not have such authority.

The minority opinion conceded the authority of Congress but held that Congress had not exercised its authority in this case and that the President was not authorized in acting without the authority of Congress.

"We contend," the brief said, "that even Congress could not authorize a military commission in the instant case. However, it would not seem necessary for the court to decide this question; for Congress has not in fact acted."

It seems clear that the President had no right to create this commission without Congressional authority and, of course, had no right to give a commission powers which are in express violation of Congressional enactment, it continued.

It was argued that one of the prisoners, Herbert Hans Haupt, was a citizen of the United States and that he had never lost that citizenship. It was admitted that all the others were citizens of Germany.

Even an enemy alien, it maintained, according to the best considered opinion and the more logical texts, has the same rights in court as does a United States citizen unless there is a statute or valid executive proclamation to the contrary.

The right of enemy aliens to apply for a writ of habeas corpus was supported by numerous citations, with chief reliance being placed on the Milligan Civil War case. The provisions of the Constitution upon which that decision was based, it was asserted, are not limited to citizens but apply to citizens and aliens alike. Milligan was charged with giving aid and comfort to the enemy and other violations.

Jurisdiction

Therefore, it maintained that a military commission could not validly be appointed to charge the specification of spying.

Furthermore, the prisoners were arrested by the civil authorities, and waived arraignment before a civil court and removal to another Federal judicial district. Thereby the civil courts, it was declared, acquired jurisdiction.

As for the Government's argument that the petitioners had violated the Law of War, the brief said what was asserted against them was a species of international law analagous to common law. There is no common law crime against the United States Government, it asserted, but, instead, each crime must be covered by a specific criminal statute.

As for the charge that there was preparation to commit the crime of sabotage, the brief answered that there was no overt act. Furthermore, none of the alleged criminal acts were committed in the zone of active military operations.

Counsel for the defense next maintained that President Roosevelt had no inherent or Constitutional right to issue his proclamation in the absence of a statute giving him this authority.

Ex Post Facto

It is well settled, it asserted, that only Congress can suspend the writ and then only in case of rebellion or invasion. Furthermore, the proclamation was issued after the alleged commission of the crimes and so is ex post facto as to the prisoners.

The order appointing the military commission, it was pointed out, was contemporaneous with the taking of the prisoners from civil custody and the order for their trial before a military commission. For these many reasons the President's proclamation was declared to be violative of the Constitution with respect to provisions in Articles 1, 3, 5 and 6 of the Constitution.

The brief then maintained that the Presidential order expressly violated a provision of Article of War 38, to the effect that no regulations shall be inconsistent "with the articles of war." It cited provisions in Articles of War 81, and 82 to support the contention.

The commission has ruled, the brief went out, that no announcement will be made in court and no information given to the petitioners or their counsel as to the findings or sentence or any other action of the commission. The commission has stated that its findings and sentence will be transmitted directly and secretly to the President for final action. There is no requirement that the President either delay action or delay the imposition or execution of any sentence against these petitioners or give prior notice thereof to these petitioners, the brief said.

This fact would make it impossible for the petitioners, it argued, to determine either what the vote of the commission was on any charge or specification against any petitioner or to take any timely action based upon a vote contrary to the provisions of Article of War 43. Hence petitioners' rights in this respect must be protected now, if at all, it declared.

This contemplates something analogous to grand jury proceedings and a right of cross-examination by a defendant.

A trial without such investigation, it declared, is just as invalid as would be a trial in the district court without either commitment, presentment or indictment.

The brief quoted from various provisions of the Articles of War on the review of findings and sentences of military courts-martial and military commissions.

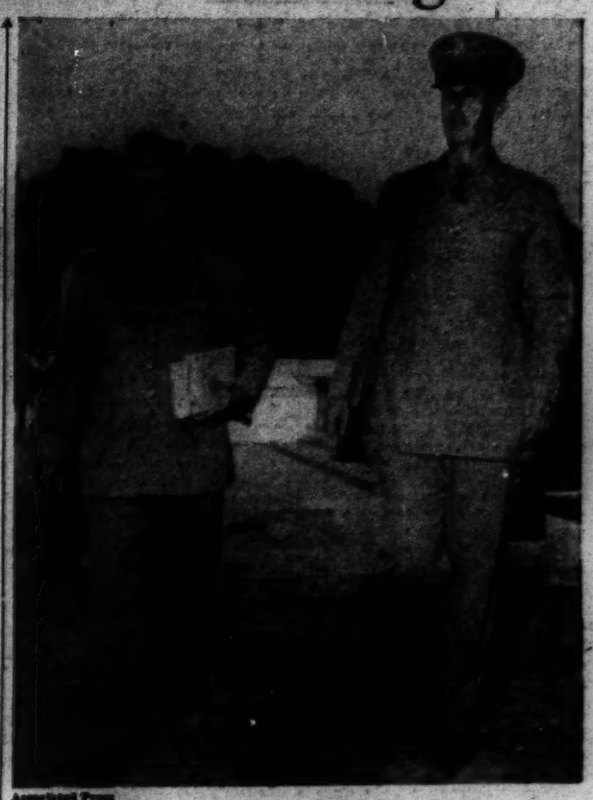
Real Test

In concluding, the brief said: "If there is a feeling that the penalties for wartime sabotage and espionage are not severe enough," the brief said, "Congress can, of course, promptly remedy this situation as to future cases. Therefore, a decision in favor of the petitioners here could leave no inference with our enemies or others that persons guilty of sabotage or espionage would in the future incur less than the most severe penalty.

"May we respectfully suggest that the instant case presents a real test of our democratic form of government and its judicial system. It is trite but still true to say that the soundness of any system of government proves itself in the hard cases where there is an element of public clamor. Such circumstances test the real ability of a government and its judicial system to protect the rights of an unpopular minority.

"Respectfully submitted,

Cassius M. Dowell,
Colonel, United States Army,
Kenneth C. Royall,
Colonel, Army of the United States.
Attorneys for Petitioners."



Associated Press

Defense Counsel Arrives for Appeal

Col. Cassius M. Dowell (left) and Col. Kenneth C. Royall (right) who have been defending eight alleged Nazi saboteurs before a military commission, arrive at the United States Supreme Court in Washington for an appeal.

For Young People

Hudson Frontier

By Erick Berry

Author of "Wheels Round the Bend," "Lost Her Through," "Go and Find Wind," etc.
Illustrated by the Author

Chapter Four

Wolf was scarce ferried across the Hudson and out of sight of the farms of Albany, stretching north along the marshy levels of Greenbush, when Yoff began to disapprove.

"If you was me, Master Wolf, you'd turn straight back and wait till the river was fit to take the sloop."

Antlered Deer, stalking silently ahead, quiver on shoulder, knife and hatchet at belt, bow at the trail, paid no attention; his eyes and doubtless his ears, searching ahead of him and to each flank.

Wolf too disregarded the advice. Loaded down with a heavy pack of provisions and a blanket, musket, powder horn and leather game bag, he was conserving his energy. He realized he would need it all. The woods were not his element. A pity that Andries could not manage to get into a scrape somewhere in the middle of the broad Hudson, where Wolf was more at home and could be of more assistance!

But someone had to warn the boy on no account to return to the city; and what sort of a leader would Wolf be if he shirked this duty?

The trails which had been hard frozen when Mayor Peter Schuyler's expedition had started north were now soft, heaving under the spring thaw. There Antlered Deer's greased moccasins seemed to skate lightly over the surface, Wolf and his slave, shod in the stiffness of good Dutch leather and heavy with their burdens, wallowed ankle- and sometimes knee-deep, like cows in a bog.

Camp at Twilight

Shivery morning turned to warm midday, drew slowly to a chill grey twilight, and at last Antlered Deer called a halt.

Their camp was just a few evergreen hemlock boughs piled between their bodies and the chill of the ground, just the smallest, smouldering cook-fire, kindled from the pan of his musket; not enough to warm them. But Antlered Deer would permit no big heartening blaze, for the route they took was the war path of the north, and Peter Schuyler's retreating army might be flanked and even preceded by enemy scouts. It was almost a relief to take the trail next dawn.

At the end of the second day, Wolf, rubbing the circulation back into his whitened, puckered feet, went into counsel with Antlered Deer. The Indian believed this side of the Hudson to be reasonably safe. Though the Short Carry was on the wrong side of the river for them, there was the Long Carry further north, and to the east. There, using all necessary precaution, Antlered Deer was sure he could find, if not Andries himself, at least a Mohawk of his own tribe, who would tell him where the white man could be found. And from there, north to the lake, was Andries' known trapping ground.

At the Long Carry

It was three days later, three days which should have been only one by distance, when, hungry and weary, they made camp at the Long Carry. For the second time Antlered Deer unburdened himself of a few words.

"Mohawk," he said, "everywhere."

But in times like these it appeared that Indians preferred to see, rather than be seen. Tomorrow Wolf and his servant with their clumsy boots must stay hid, while Antlered Deer went forward to reconnoitre.

That wasn't needed. They scarcely had the fire kindled when Wolf, following the Mohawk's gaze, caught sight of a gleam of metal in the dusk of the forest, and reached for his musket. Antlered Deer moved only to lay a restraining hand on Wolf's forearm, and Andries strode silently into full view.

"Well, well!" he grinned at Wolf. "I thought t'was at least an army, when I saw your trail. But a Mohawk hunting party whom I met said it was only a white man and his Negro. Now tell me all the news of Albany. All." He squatted down in the firelight as casually as though this were the rug before the tiled fireplace of the voorhuis.

Wolf started to tell of Mayor Schuyler's attack on La Prairie, but Andries already knew of that, and could add to the news. The French, he said, though outnumbering the attacking force, had stopped fighting; so Schuyler's forces were retreating in good order and practically without hindrance.

"They'll reach here," he seemed to make a calculation, "almost any time. Tomorrow, perhaps a day after, they must travel slowly on account of their wounded." And again he demanded news, the real news, of Albany.

Wolf told him. At the mention of his furs being seized, Andries scowled into the firelight. But on being told he was now openly accused of carrying information to the enemy, he threw back his head and yelled with laughter.

"Oh, that is good, that is good. And accused by Mynheer Krol himself." Then he sobered. "And it was to warn me that you and the good Yoff deserted the comforts of Albany to endanger yourselves in the forest? That is indeed friendship."

Wolf felt a pleasant glow, that could not come entirely from the tiny cautious fire. "Well, you are of the Young Company, you know. And since they made me leader . . ."

Andries still gazed at him in open admiration.

Over the meal, to which Andries contributed a snared rabbit from his game bag, Wolf saw another side of this reckless youth. Speaking in the Iroquois which Wolf could follow freely, he questioned Antlered Deer on this and that, of signs upon the trail, of news from the Mohawk "castles," and in return gave information from the north.

It seemed as though Andries and the Indian unrolled a great chart before their eyes, and across it followed their own and others' journeyings.

Forest Journeys

Behind all the questions, so apparently idle, Wolf began to detect a purpose. Safety in these forests, required that you should know what tribes, what clans, even what individual Indians were moving and in which direction. Much as on fog bound river or sea a cautious seaman must know where every rock or shoal or other boat was situated. Behind Andries' inquiries lay a deeper interest.

Wolf didn't guess it, until Andries asked point blank of the Mohawk, "Then he has not passed?"

The Indian grunted a negative. "Then here we wait."

Before dawn Wolf was awakened by someone shaking his shoulder. Stiff and chilled, he sat up. No fire. The night was black and silent; at least to his sight and hearing.

"The woods," murmured Andries against his ear, "are full of men." Andries seemed stirred to a pleasurable excitement by the danger.

Still sodden with slumber, Wolf felt Andries sling pack, powderhorn and hunting bag across his shoulders, thrust musket into his hand.

"Antlered Deer leads Yoff. Hold to my shirt and follow. But make no noise," came the low directions.

Wolf did his best. By the slope of the ground he could guess they were making for the river; the sound of the waters confirmed it.

A breath of moving air upon his cheek, a slight lightening overhead, and gravel, mud and driftwood beneath showed they had reached the shore. Then water ankle-high, knee-high. And a sharp turn right, against the current. He guessed they were covering their tracks. Guessed correctly. For after long wading, they turned left into deeper water. Deeper and yet deeper, hip-high, breast high, frightening in the darkness; till the swirling waters threatened to hurl him from his footing.

Out of the Torrent

Suddenly he felt Andries step up, a hand came out and drew him onto a submerged rock, hauled him higher. Clear now of the icy clutching torrent. Something bumped against him from behind; Yoff it was, being boosted by the Mohawk.

"Antlered Deer goes back now, to make the mark of a canoe where our tracks left the land." Andries had no need to whisper amid the sucking gurgling water.

Slowly dawn began to break. Water on every side. A strip, almost a bowshot wide, separated them from the shore. Their hiding place no more than a jumble of boulders; just one of many similar outcrops from here to the further shore, each breaking the smooth dark water into small cascades and miniature whirlpools. No one could approach unseen. Then the light grew stronger and Antlered Deer signed to them to keep down out of sight. The Mohawk, his eye to a fissure between two rocks, kept watch on the shore, reporting from time to time. A single Indian peered out from the woods, then scouts, grouped in conference.

Suddenly, the Mohawk called a low warning. "Let no man move even a hand."

Wolf froze, his arm outstretched just as he was reaching for Yoff's flintlock. A whistle of wings overhead. Moving his eyes only, he glanced upward. A flight of wild ducks. But thanks to the Indian's warning and the stillness of the figures on the rock, they held to their southern course downstream without a swerve, and gave no indication to the observant scouts on shore.

Late that afternoon Wolf was summoned to take his turn at the observation crack. The woods, recently filled with armed men, were now so still and peaceful that he saw a doe come boldly out into the open, look around her, nibble at the bark of a small bush, then pace slowly back toward cover. Surely there was no need to linger here on the rocks.

Strange Meeting

Then the deer slewed her head, appeared to listen to some sound drowned from Wolf by the rush of water; then bounded swiftly out of sight.

Wolf stirred Andries with his foot, motioned to him to come and watch also.

Down the tracks left by the returning expedition came an Indian. Pacing slowly, carelessly, his flintlock trailing in his left hand.

"Caughnawaga," said Andries.

Then out from the woods stepped another Indian, as though he had been awaiting the first.

"Mohawk," said Andries. And beckoned up Antlered Deer.

Each man was armed, and the Caughnawaga, one of the Praying Mohawks now living in French territory, might be expected to shoot, on sight, his brother of the parent tribe. For the Praying Indians had aided their French allies in all their cruelest raids on Iroquois territory. But instead, the two made gestures of peace, approached each other, laid aside their firearms, and squatted down to talk.

At last Antlered Deer spoke. "He is not of my clan, yet of my people. For five summers, perhaps more, he lives in the bowerie of Mynheer Krol; he and two others with their families." The Mohawk reached back for his bow, then laid it aside, with obvious regret. "The distance, it is too great."

One of Alderman Krol's Indians! That was interesting. But Wolf was still puzzled. What should the Indian be doing here, meeting a traditional enemy? And why had Andries been looking for him for weeks?

Wolf, not daring to take his eyes from the scene on shore, heard Andries muttering beside him.

"Why do those men meet? For a purpose of Mynheer Krol. And what is that purpose? The same purpose that led him to accuse me, Andries, of betraying my people. And why should he accuse one who is innocent? To cover one who is guilty. And the guilty one is he who sends his Indian to talk with the Indian of the enemy. Ha, Mynheer Krol, we begin to understand you!"

Wolf, his eyes keen to note even the smallest movement there on the shore that might be of significance, found himself interpreting the interview in terms of Andries' monologue. Would one Indian pass to the other a letter? And receive in exchange a small bag of gold? But nothing passed, save the pipe they were smoking together.

The last puff ended, the two men rose, made brief gestures of farewell, took up their muskets. Without further to-do the Caughnawaga headed north, the Mohawk, south, and were lost to sight.

Antlered Deer was the first to speak. "Do we follow now, or wait till dark?

"Till dark. For we may need this hiding place again."

Andries withdrew his eye from the crack and snapped his fingers in vexation. "But what use to follow? For the Mohawk bears no evidence, only the words in his mind. And yet I do not understand. For how would Mynheer Krol endanger himself by giving his Indian a verbal message? Allowing him to know each detail of his treachery?"

Exchange of Muskets

"The Caughnawaga brought the pipe," Andries checked back over what he had seen. "The Caughnawaga went with the pipe. And naught else passed from hand to hand. No paper, no birchbark, nothing."

Wolf wondered whether he had the clue. He had seen only what the others had seen. Yet he was right. There was one way, and one way only that a message could have passed; and his eyes had not deceived him.

"The musket brought by the Mohawk had a brass butt-plate. The musket of the Caughnawaga one of iron. Yet when they parted each took the other's."

Andries vexation vanished in a flash. "We are blind, Antlered Deer, you and I. Blind as two aged squaws." He clapped Wolf violently on the back. "Leader of the Blue Company we will make a woodsman of you yet! And now to Albany!"

(To be continued next Thursday)

The Story Starts Here

Wolfert de Vos, leader of the Blues—one of the Young Companies into which girls and boys were organized for social activities in Albany in Colonial days—had set out for the forest to warn Andries, also a Blue, that there was a plot against him in town. Andries was of French ancestry, and Harmanus Krol, leader of the Greens and son of Alderman Krol, was spreading rumors that through him information about the fort was leaking to the French and Indians that were threatening the town on the north. Accompanying Wolfert in his quest for his friend were Yoff, his Negro boy, and an Indian guide, Antlered Deer.

Andries strode silently into full view.

The 'Peanut' Is a Sturdy Fighter

Build Model Airplanes for Victory—7

By Freeman Cleaves

Because of its stubby fuselage, the Brewster Buffalo (F2A-3), a United States Navy fighter, is also called the "Peanut." The Buffalo is a sturdy and dependable fighter, based both on naval airplane carriers at sea and on airfields.

Fleets of Brewster Buffaloes fought furious battles for Java and other strategic Far Eastern places.

The Buffalo is a mid-wing monoplane, its wings slightly tapered with rounded tips. Its wide fuselage provides considerable room for aerial photography. It has a wing span of 35 feet, overall length of 25 feet 7⅛ inches, and is powered by an air-cooled Cyclone engine. To build a Brewster Buffalo, you will need:

Fuselage block—1 inch by 1⅛ inches by 4¼ inches.

Wing—3-16 inch by 1 inch by 3¼ inches.

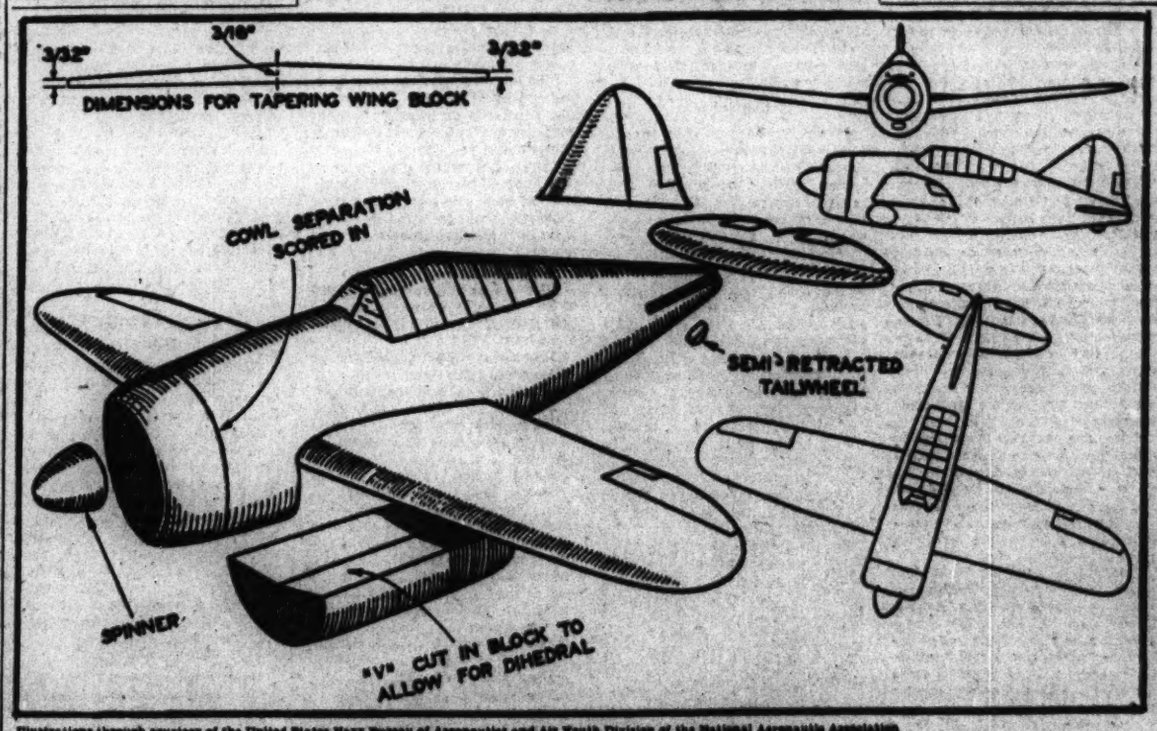
Tail—1-16 inch by 1 inch by 3¼ inches.

Spinner—⅛ inch dowel.

Cut out the template patterns with sharp scissors. For details of the construction, refer to your file of Articles 2 to 5 in this series.

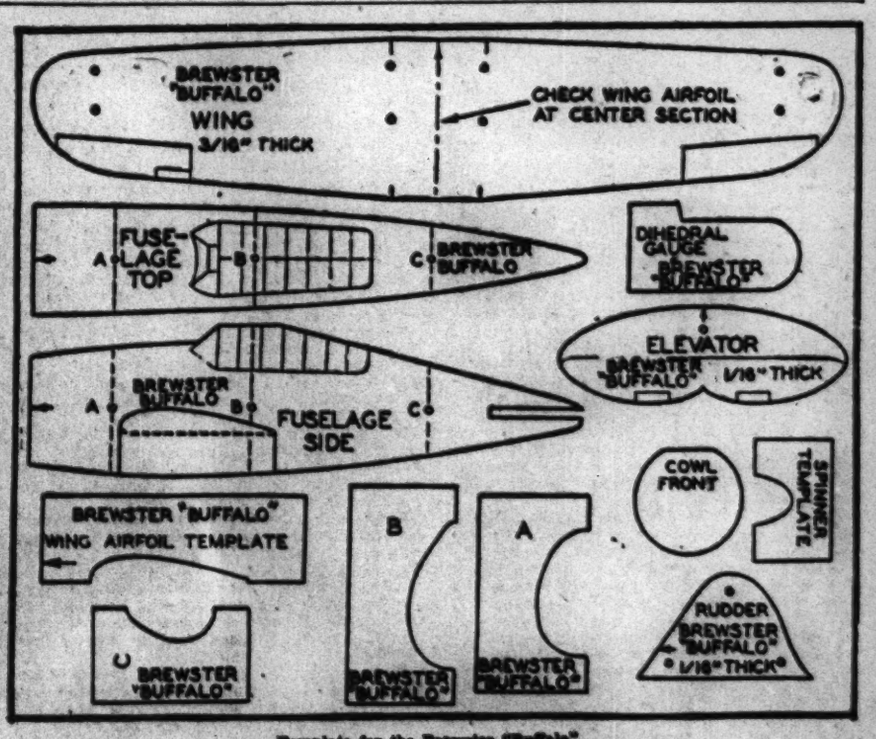
Next Thursday we shall publish directions for building a Curtiss Tomahawk, a favorite weapon of Britain's Royal Air Force and also of American pilots in the Far East.

(This is the seventh in a series of 12 articles on building scale model airplanes that are appearing on the page for Young People every Thursday.)



Illustrations through courtesy of the United States Navy Bureau of Aeronautics and Air Youth Division of the National Aeronautic Association

The Brewster Buffalo is also called the "Peanut"



Template for the Brewster "Buffalo"

Hobby Horse Riders

Milton Bolton, Gloria Enos, Margaret Cygan, and Noriko Sumii

Our hobby horse riders today are Milton Bolton, Gloria Enos, and Margaret Cygan, of New Bedford, Massachusetts, and Noriko Sumii, of New York City.

Photography Is My Hobby

About two years ago, I became interested in photography as a hobby. It appealed to me, because it provided relaxation as well as knowledge which would be useful to me in the future. Photography has many interesting fields which include printing, developing, enlarging, trick photography, etc.

At first, I started with only a small camera and a small developing and printing outfit which had been given to me. I learned how to print and develop pictures and then really started in taking up photography as my hobby. Later I added other equipment and little by little I developed my "darkroom," which is the photographer's laboratory.

I was surprised to find that I could take snapshots that were in some respects better than those taken with large cameras. Since that time I have learned that it is not necessary to have elaborate equipment in order to get enjoyment from this hobby. A person who is really interested in photography can hit upon methods of doing things which save a good sum of money.

My hobby is also useful to a person in future life. Many positions can be secured if you know a little about photography. One of the newest inventions, television, is based upon photography. It is possible that a responsible position can be secured in this line of work.

It must also be remembered that photography is also important to your country. It is necessary that the Army and Navy have photographers in order to get military information. It is quite probable that a person with a knowledge of photography may be called upon to serve in the Signal Corps or in the Division of Military Information. So you can see that it pays to learn all you can about photography.

Milton Bolton.

In a Flower Garden

My hobby is caring for flowers and collecting pictures of them. Each year, when spring rolls around, I get ready to do some planting.

When I was about ten years of age, I was on my way to my aunt's house when my eyes caught sight of a box on the roadside. I went over to pick it up and to my surprise, there were six little bulbs in it. Not knowing what they were, after I arrived home, I buried them. In about a week, little green sprouts began to form. One morning I was awakened before my usual time by the sun as it was shining through my window. There seemed to be a beautiful scent of flowers in my room. I looked out of the window and there in the garden were lovely gladioli. So started my hobby.

Every summer, I spend most of my time planting and caring for my flowers. I had a collection of tulips, pansies, morning glories and beautiful lilac bushes which had white and orchid flowers. It takes quite a bit of time and energy taking care of them all season. Just smelling and watching flowers grow makes you think how wonderful nature is.

I spend the remainder of my time collecting pictures of flowers, such as the Sago Lily from Utah, Moccasin flower from Minnesota, and Syringa from Idaho, which is one of my favorites because it reminds me of an orchid.

I have pictures of flowers from nearly every state in the Union. I also have pictures from foreign countries, such as the Fleur-de-lis of France, the Edelweiss of Switzerland, and the Pomegranate of Spain.

Gloria Enos.

A Study of Dance Steps

I didn't know how much dancing meant to me until I had to discontinue it for several months. At that time I read a great deal about famous dancers and saw many motion pictures which had a well-known dancer as the star.

Ballroom and folk dances of foreign countries interest me the most. I have studied nearly all the dances which are performed in the ballroom and have been taught one Portuguese and several Polish folk dances.

Studying these folk dances helped me study my geography lessons. Dancing helped me develop my patience through the constant practicing of difficult steps. It has also helped to improve my posture, make my body graceful, and give me more confidence in myself.

Learning these folk dances has helped me understand the customs and people of other countries. It brings about a feeling of neighborliness and friendliness.

Margaret Cygan.

Match Cover Decorations

My hobby is a very interesting one. I collect match covers and I like to decorate my room with them.

In the summer I go to the country. The house we have is quite big, so my father gave me a room all for myself. I pinned the match covers on the walls and it looked very nice. Later I made a book for my covers by putting two pieces of card board together and putting some papers in between and sewing them together. It is pretty interesting because I have some foreign ones. I have some that my parents gave me because they went on a world tour and collected them for me.

Once I saw a beautiful match cover. It belonged to a lady. When she threw it on the street I tried to get it but the wind had beaten me to it. It blew my beautiful cover right into the sewer drain. Oh! I was so disappointed I could not help crying when I went home. But my mother cheered me up so I went on collecting.

I also like to make pretty pictures with them by pinning them together. Once I took all of my mother's pins and when my mother found out who took them, well—she gave me such a talking to I never dared to take all of my mother's pins again. But sometimes I take a few.

I have a match cover from Mexico. It has funny faces and designs.

Noriko Sumii.

Nature Notes

Shakespeare described the toad as wearing "a precious jewel in his head." The oval, black pupil surrounded by a broad band of gold is indeed as beautiful as a jewel.

The toad may be ugly to look at with his bumpy brown skin, but he is harmless and beneficial to man. His sticky tongue is his only means of food getting. It is fastened in the front of his mouth and moves so rapidly it would take a very fast camera to catch a picture of it. All day long he sleeps in a cool, moist place but in the early evening he comes out to catch insects.

If you have one of these little brown fellows in your garden or under your porch, be kind to him. He may reward you with a song. Only the males sing, with throats distended into large sacs. It is a sweet trill. You may show your appreciation by offering him pieces of raw beef. If he won't take it from your fingers at first, try fastening it to a piece of string and swinging it slowly before him. Soon he will become accustomed to you and will be an interesting pet.

In the winter the toads sleep, but about the first of April they come out of hiding and migrate to the nearest pond. There the eggs are laid in long gelatinous strings. These strings will contain from 4,000 to 12,000 eggs. It takes about ten days for the eggs to hatch into tadpoles. In less than two months many tiny toads will be seen hopping around on the shore of the pond.

If you have ever camped beside a large lake and were awakened in the middle of the night by the cry of a loon, you would understand why it has given rise to weird similes. It is a mournful sound quite like that of a howling dog. Its loud, penetrating note rises and then fades away. This is sometimes followed by a hair-raising laugh uttered in a vibrating tremolo.

The loon is one of our diving birds. Its head and neck are a rich greenish black with purple reflections and small patches of white on its throat and neck. Its black back is spotted with square patches of white. You will know it is not a duck because of its long, pointed bill, which is used for catching fish. This is done by swimming after them under water. If you watch the bird for a while you will see him dive out of sight. The loon can swim long distances under water.

On land the loon is extremely awkward. He cannot walk like a duck. He tumbles forward and flaps his wings along on the ground, pushing with his feet.

The loon does not make a real nest. The olive-brown eggs, usually two in number, are laid in a depression in a rock or on the ground. The adult bird is easily frightened, so at the least sign of danger it slides quickly but quietly into the water and swims away from the eggs. When the eggs hatch, the young loons are covered with sooty brown down and immediately leave the nest for the water.

G. W.

Commerce and Finance

Senator George's Plan of Induced Savings Is Gaining Favor

Business and Industry

Kaiser Says Cargo Planes Plan Practical

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 30—Henry J. Kaiser, West Coast shipbuilder, told the Senate Truman Committee today that his plan for mass production of cargo-carrying airplanes in shipyards was practical and an immediate need in the war effort.

Under sympathetic questioning of Senator Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri, Mr. Kaiser told how he and associates built supposedly "impossible" dams like Bonneville, and Boulder, and are now breaking hitherto unassailable records in shipbuilding. Today Mr. Kaiser is backing a similarly unconventional idea, cargo-carrying airplanes.

Mr. Kaiser, an aggressive witness, declared he had built 100 10,000-ton freighters, the latest in 46 days, although he said he had never even seen a ship launched before 1940. He said he hoped soon to be turning out freighters "in 29 days."

Defends Plan

Taking issue with Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, head of Eastern Air Lines, who yesterday pooh-poohed the possibility of shipyard airplane construction, Mr. Kaiser launched into an explanation of his revolutionary idea.

Shipyards have factory area, manpower, housing and assembly facilities, the witness said, so that they are "75 per cent" ready to take on the air cargo job. As to the bottleneck of machine tools, he said, "25 per cent of those at shipyards would be convertible" and much of the rest, he thought, could be improvised.

Mr. Kaiser anticipated a forthcoming slowdown in ship construction due to lack of steel and recommended gradual substitution of air cargo carriers in the same yards.

He said he started his own steel plant two months ago and will be producing pig iron in December.

"When you're short of something and can't buy it, the thing to do is to build it—quick," said Mr. Kaiser, expressing his philosophy at one point. "That's the way to crack a bottleneck."

Mr. Kaiser said he was building "10 ships per year per way" in his Oregon yards, but that shortage of steel "shapes" might cut the speed.

Mr. Kaiser told of conversations with Glenn Martin, builder of the 70-ton Mars, at his Maryland plant yesterday. Cargo-carrying capacity of the Mars from San Francisco to Honolulu (2,400 miles) would be 10 tons.

Engine Shortage

As to an alleged airplane engine shortage, and of the alloy steel used in engines, Mr. Kaiser said he talked with U. S. Steel Company officials yesterday who looked for technical improvements to meet the alloy problem in respect to vanadium. There is "plenty of chrome" in Pennsylvania, he said.

"We are not going to build engines," Mr. Kaiser said. He explained he was depending on the auto industry for this. If the automobile industry was unable to get proper ore for alloy steels, he said they "might require help," but he would carry his production methods right to the mines.

Mr. Kaiser spoke with enormous gusto and self-confidence. The bottlenecks that the WPB sees in this field, however, are in airplane engines and in steel alloys which are now very scare and required in engine building. These included vanadium, tungsten, nickel, chrome, manganese and the like.

Mr. Kaiser finished before the Truman committee and went to the Senate Military Sub-committee, where T. P. Wright, WPB air adviser on the joint aircraft committee, and official of Curtiss-Wright, had just finished testimony. Mr. Wright took the standard WPB position that only the high command should decide whether cargo-carriers or bombers are most needed, and that scarcity of critical materials makes it a choice between the two.

Mr. Wright revealed that the joint aircraft committee is "divided," and the military group feels emphasis should be on bombers while he, Mr. Wright, and others, urge more cargo-carrying planes.

Mr. Wright said frankly he did not believe Mr. Kaiser could supply the needed cargo carriers without cutting in on the supply of bombers.

Kaiser Optimistic

Mr. Kaiser was then dramatically called to the witness chair. He said the answer "to people who say it 'can't be done,' is to call Glenn Martin, Tom Girdler, steel manufacturer, and others and ask them." He was certain they would testify for the plan.

Mr. Kaiser is a broad, bald, thick-set, stubby figure who leaned far over the table toward the committee bouncing on his chair and gesticulating with a finger like a sausage with concentrated intensity.

He repeated earlier assertions that he could build planes like the Mars in 10 months, based on his construction theory of "flow" and "rhythm."

Mr. Kaiser said that he had 50 or 60 engineers at work "now" to convert shipyards to air-yards. He said "time was the essence," and that he was assuming the committee would approve the plan, and that he could save several months.

Public Utility Study

A study of the public utility industry has been issued by Lord, Abbett & Co., Inc., under the caption, "Improved Outlook for Utility Securities."

Aircraft Official

"Dick" Whittington

F. M. Hoefler

Vice-President of the Harvill Aircraft Diecasting Corporation, appointed general manager in charge of operations. Mr. Hoefler had formerly been with Douglas Aircraft Company and the Vultee Company.

Board Says Profit Margins Fall Due To Price Controls

NEW YORK (AP)—The general maximum price control order and rising costs have brought "a fairly general decline" in profits during the last two months, the National Industrial Conference Board reported.

"Decreases are noted in about 70 per cent of the reports," the research organization said.

"Further declines in margins are expected in the future if the present system of control remains," the report said.

"Losses in certain products are currently being incurred and may result in the abandoning of certain lines.

"In some other instances, subsidies may be required if selling prices cannot be raised.

"Many executives, however, are opposed to the principal of subsidies. Stabilization of all cost items is preferred."

The report said the majority of executives questioned had observed that the price order had little effect on costs since it did not control wages, although in some instances greater stability in materials prices was reported.

Labor costs also rose, it added, as a result of greater turnover, reduced efficiency of new workers, and more overtime.

Retailers to Rally Buyers to Support Of Price Rulings

NEW YORK (AP)—American retailers are organizing for a nation-wide drive in August to rally shopkeepers and the buying public to full support of the Government maximum price regulations, Lew Hahn, general manager of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, announced.

Asserting that retailers were concerned over the "mounting danger of runaway price inflation," Mr. Hahn said:

"Another purpose of the August drive is to have the great majority of complying stores take the necessary steps to secure the co-operation of those stores which, for one reason or another, have not been strictly adhering to the price ceiling requirements, especially in the matter of properly posting their cost of living commodity prices."

Mr. Hahn said the "August for compliance" plan had received general approval at a meeting of 17 national retail associations under the auspices of the American Retail Federation.

Week's Bank Loans Off $51,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans of banks in 101 leading cities declined last week.

The Federal Reserve Board said these loans declined $51,000,000 to a total of $6,430,000,000. These loans have declined often for the last two months, but are still $419,000,000 larger than a year ago

B. & O. June Operating Revenues Set Record

BALTIMORE (AP) — The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad reported that June operating revenues of $25,953,206 were the highest for any June on record, and were an increase of $6,611,129 or 34.18 per cent over the same month a year ago.

The net income for June, 1942, after providing for amortization of defense projects, accrual for federal income taxes, and fixed charges, including all interest, was $3,149,120, the report said. This compared with $3,984,203 net income for June, 1941.

For the first six months of 1942 operating revenues totaled $139,975,570, an increase of $35,614,309, or 34.13 per cent over the same period in 1941. Net income for the first six months this year was $12,559,527, an increase of $3,889,707, or 41.60 per cent over the 1941 period.

Power Output Increases

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Power Commission announced that electric energy produced in June totaled 14,940,553,000 kilowatt-hours, an increase of 11.2 per cent over the same month a year ago.

'Induced Savings' Plan Merits Study, Declares Morgenthau

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP)—Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau said today that a plan of "induced savings" advocated by Senator Walter George (D) of Georgia "is a plan that deserves study."

Under George's plan, additional high income taxes would be imposed on individuals, but the special tax money would be invested in Government securities and be refunded to the taxpayers with interest after the war.

Not Endorsing Plan

The secretary hastened to add that he did not mean to imply that he was endorsing the George plan, and explained, "Senator George is chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and anything he has to say about taxes must be considered more seriously than something any other Senator might say."

Mr. Morgenthau recalled that he has been consistently opposed to any of the various schemes of compulsory public savings which he described as "forced loans," but gave other hints that a lag in the war bond sales drive could force a revision in his judgment.

In his regular press conference today, he said, "I don't think so," in reply to an inquiry as to whether he believed the Treasury would meet its announced goal of selling $1,000,000,000 worth of war bonds this month. In June the Treasury failed to meet a $800,000,000 war bond goal.

Mr. Morgenthau estimated that July sales would be "around $900,000,000, which is a tidy sum."

When reminded that many months ago he said the success of the voluntary war bond purchase program would be shown in July, the secretary said that the full month's returns were not in yet, and reporters ought to wait a week before pressing the question. In the first 28 days of July, war bond sales aggregated $806,228,323.

Need Every Dollar Possible

The secretary, moreover, cautioned the public against overestimating the part of war bond sales in the war financing program.

"War bond sales are only one-quarter to one-fifth of the whole job," he explained.

"I have the job of raising between $4,500,000,000 and $5,000,000,000 a month through a half a dozen different devices. So far we have been successful and I have every reason to believe we will continue to be able to raise the money to finance the war, without forced loans."

He continued that one of the primary purposes of war bond sales was to raise "every dollar possible outside of the banks." Economists generally regard government borrowing from banks as having inflationary potentialities.

A proposal to channel all individual incomes above $25,000 a year into Government bonds for duration of the war was advanced today by Senator Prentiss Brown (D-Mich.), a member of the Senate Finance Committee considering the program to add $8,271,000,000 to the nation's revenue.

Senator Brown told reporters he believed some such compromise may provide a workable way of putting into effect President Roosevelt's suggestion to limit net incomes of all persons to $25,000 a year, after payment of taxes.

Labor Unions Speak

A half dozen representatives of C. I. O. unions, led by Nathan E. Cowan, told the committee yesterday that the workers of the nation were looking to Congress to carry out the President's proposal, which was not acted upon by the House when it approved the present program.

Expressing approval of the limitation principle, Senator Brown said he had been studying the possibility of attaining it through the institution of a postwar rebate provision such as the Treasury has recommended for corporation excess profits taxes.

Under terms of such an amendment, Senator Brown said, the Treasury might take the surplus above $25,000 left to any individual after payment of his taxes in a levy for bonds that would be repayable after the war for capital expenditures or for outlays that would produce peace-time employment.

He said it was obvious, however, that certain adjustments would have to be permitted to allow such individuals to meet their obligations and to continue current operations that provided employment for others.

The committee heard a suggestion yesterday from Roy Little of Providence, R. I., president of the Atlantic Rayon Corporation, that it boost individual income taxes so that he and others like him would have to pay double the $7,000 which he said would be due next year on his 1942 $20,000 net taxable income.

Wants to Pay More

The witness said the $7,000 was much too small a tax for him to pay and expressed the opinion that the Treasury could get an additional $1,000,000,000 from persons in his income class if rates were doubled.

Mr. Little urged, however, that a flat 50 per cent tax on corporations be substituted for all other corporation taxes. Under pending proposals corporations would be subjected to 45 per cent combined normal and surtaxes and 90 per cent on excess profits, in addition to many other levies, existing or potential.

Mr. Little took the stand after labor union leaders had urged the committee to limit all income to $25,000 a year.

Clinton Davidson, appearing for a private research organization that serves 40 "middle size" corporations, urged the committee to permit the accumulation by corporations of $1,000,000,000 yearly in postwar reserves by altering the bill to provide for a 10 per cent rebate on the 90 per cent excess profits tax. The Treasury has recommended such a postwar credit but it was not allowed by the House.

Westinghouse Net Is Sharply Reduced; Dividend Is Cut

NEW YORK (AP)—The Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. reported sharply reduced earnings for the first six months of 1942 and directors lowered the common and preferred stock dividends to 75 cents from $1.

With subsidiaries, the company reported net profit of $6,731,712 for the six months ended June 30 after provisions of $45,634,944 for federal income and excess profits taxes, equal, under participating stipulations, to $2.10 a share on the combined preferred and common stock.

This compared with net earnings of $11,568,401, or $4.33 a share on the combined issues in the like 1941 period. Federal income and excess profits taxes in that period were $17,634,792.

A. W. Robertson, chairman, said that while it was evident that high federal taxes were needed to finance the war, corporations would "have increasing difficulty finding the cash needed to increase production for the war effort—and there will be no money left to finance the necessary changeover to peacetime production at the war's end," if the Government took most of the money earned.

Dividends of 75 cents each were declared on the common and preferred stocks, both payable Aug. 28 to stock of record Aug. 11. Dividends of $1 each had been paid on the issues in previous quarters.

During the first six months of 1942, Mr. Robertson said, the company produced $238,271,213 worth of equipment—virtually all of it for the war effort.

Westinghouse would make and deliver more than $500,000,000 worth of war equipment during all of 1942—more than double the company's production in any pre-war year, he said.

Washington Suburban Issue Is Awarded

NEW YORK (AP)—A new issue of $1,200,000 Washington Suburban Sanitary District (Maryland) 2¼ per cent water bonds has been awarded to a banking group headed by Shields & Co.

The bonds, dated Aug. 1, 1942, and due serially from Aug. 1, 1943, to 1982, were being reoffered at prices to yield 0.50 per cent for the 1943 maturity to 2.25 per cent for the 1972 maturity. The 1973 to 1982 maturities were priced at 100 to 99 plus accrued interest.

'Serap' Furnaces Of Armco Making Propeller Steel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLETOWN, Ohio — Equipment which was tagged "scrap" and scattered over three cities and two states a year ago is a major producer of alloy steel today. That "scrap" is now a monument to American industrial initiative in the form of a modern, efficient alloy steel plant of the American Rolling Mill Company here.

The "Homespun" unit was dedicated with simple ceremonies by Mr. H. Leroy Whitney, chief of specifications section, War Production Board, representing the Government, and Mr. Calvin Verity, executive vice-president and general manager of Armco, and the taxpayers got a bargain, too. Cost of the plant is believed to represent the lowest capital investment per net ton of output of any alloy steel plant built during the emergency.

In the interest of the nation's war effort, Armco took steps, costing several hundred thousand dollars, without a single signed contract or even definite assurance it would be given a green light for actual operation of an alloy plant. Negotiations with the Navy were consummated by Armco purchasing the furnaces and miscellaneous equipment. The alloy division of the then OPM was convinced by Armco that through proper reconstruction of the furnaces the company would help defeat the airplane propeller bottleneck with alloy steel. The Defense Plant Corporation gave Armco a contract to erect and operate an electric furnace plant.

As a result of its early and independent action, Armco was in production of alloy steel on June 1, this year, less than seven months after the defense plant contract was signed, and today is a major producer of propeller blade steel. The only new equipment in Armco's alloy plant consists of electric transformers.

Nine Cotton Exchange Seats Up for Sale

NEW YORK (AP)—Nine New York Cotton Exchange memberships are up for auction. The last regular sale of a membership July 16 brought $2,800.

The offerings were made by order of the board of managers to enforce liens to collect dues, assessments and other charges owing to the exchange.

Price Ceiling On New Type Goods Issued

WASHINGTON (AP)—A price ceiling formula has been issued today for "tens of thousands" of new-type consumer goods and building materials brought into the market because of the use of substitute materials and changes in production methods.

The Office of Price Administration regulation, effective August 1, applies only to manufacturers' prices. Retail and wholesale prices continue under the general price ceiling.

Wide List of Articles

The list of affected articles ranges from cigarette lighters and cuff links to steam boilers and gas burners. However, the new formula applies only to those items in each class which cannot be priced readily under the general regulation because similar articles were not produced in March, 1942, basic date of the universal ceiling.

Previously, manufacturers have been required to apply to OPA for pricing methods on new lines of merchandise. Under the present order they can arrive at the legal ceilings themselves.

Many articles classed as consumer goods and building materials —such as radios, refrigerators, and lumber—are omitted from the list because their prices are controlled or are soon to be controlled by separate regulations.

"Despite these omissions, however, the list is long and encompasses most of the products that fall into the consumer goods or building materials categories," OPA said.

The order provides that if only minor changes from articles now being sold are involved, the ceiling price shall be the same as for the existing article.

If "substantial changes" have been made, because of shortages of material or parts, the manufacturer shall use the ceiling for the original article plus or minus any increase or decrease in the direct unit cost of production resulting from the change.

Would Use March Costs

If the new article cannot be priced under either of the foregoing methods, the manufacturer determines the direct cost per unit of the new item. In coming to this conclusion he uses March labor rates and March costs of materials (unless OPA has rolled back the materials cost, in which event the lower figure is used). Then the manufacturer selects from his line of comparable goods an item having a March direct cost immediately higher than the new line and one directly lower. The average markup for each is reckoned, and whichever markup is lower is added to the direct cost of the new article. The resulting price is the ceiling for the new item.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Office of Price Administration said that regulations increasing prices of canned fruits and berries 15 to 25 per cent probably would be issued within a week.

The increase will pass on to consumers added labor and raw materials costs incurred by canners this year.

The formula will require wholesalers to use their highest February price as a base, and add to it the amount of the increase which canners have been permitted to place on their goods. Retailers will use their highest March price, plus —to the nearest penny — one twelfth of the increase permitted canners.

The pending price advance covers apricots, sour cherries, sweet cherries, peaches and nectarines, pears, plums, prunes, blackberries, boysenberries, blueberries, cranberries, gooseberries, huckleberries, loganberries, raspberries and strawberries.

Inland Steel Net Equals $1.45 Share

CHICAGO (AP) — Inland Steel Company and subsidiaries reported consolidated net income of $2,367,391 or $1.45 a capital share for the three months ended June 30.

In the similar three months last year, the company and subsidiaries had a net income of $4,102,572, equal to $2.51 a capital share.

Directors declared a dividend of $1 a capital share, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 14. Similar payments have been made in recent quarters.

Vegetable Fuels Used For Power in Argentina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The burning of surplus vegetable fuels for power is now permitted, due to the successful conversion of steam-generating equipment in Argentine power plants, according to the magazine Power, in the August issue.

Use of these vegetables, continues the report, shelled and cob corn, barley, bran, sorghum, seedcake and sundower seed husks, almost completely take the place of imported coal and oil supplies now cut off by the war, the magazine states.

The converted plants are owned and operated by Argentine utility companies affiliated with American and Foreign Power Co. Ebasco Services, Inc., 2 Rector Street, New York, are engineering consultants. W. A. Reece of Buenos Aires is general manager of the Argentine companies; the installations were planned and carried out under the direction of David H. Matson, operating engineer, and R. T. de la Serna, chief engineer.

Farmers Seen Doing Good Job Handling Record Wheat Crop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The peak point in the harvest of another record crop of wheat has about passed, and farmers and handlers are settling down to the job now of finding places to store it.

That job is still a formidable one, though. Only through foresight, ingenuity, and co-operation, is it being done, in a region where many elevators were already full to overflowing even before the harvest began.

To the farmers must go most of the credit for the success of this effort. They have crammed wheat into every bit of storage space available. They have built hundreds of new granaries, chiefly of wood. Hundreds of steel bins have been trucked from Iowa, where they held corn through last fall and winter, and have been set up on the prairies to receive wheat. One farmer bought the old railroad station at an abandoned "whistle stop" in Kansas and filled it from his fields. Another leased an unused dance hall. In the dry western districts, wheat has been piled on the ground or on concrete driveways.

Farmers to Profit

The farmer has a double incentive for holding his wheat. He wants to co-operate in keeping railroad facilities free for use in the war effort; and he expects to profit financially. If he has complied with AAA acreage allotments, he can obtain a government loan that averages around $1.11 a bushel in the wheat belt, plus 7 cents a bushel more if he stores it on his farm seven months or more.

The railroads and grain dealers have had full support from the farmers in solving the transportation and storage problems. Because of war's demands on rail and water transport, the elevators in the wheat producing regions were not emptied last winter, as they normally are, by shipments to the East or to foreign lands.

In June, before the 1942 crop began to arrive, a permit system was put into effect on shipments to Kansas City for storage. Railroads would accept no wheat being sent here for storage, unless the shipper obtained a certificate that storage space was available for it, and that it would be unloaded promptly.

In past years, freight cars provided temporary warehousing at both ends of the line. It didn't matter much then; but in 1942, freight cars are too busy to be kept waiting.

Modified Embargo Short-Lived

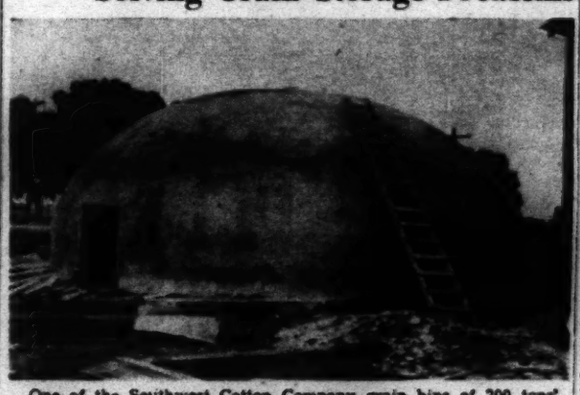
A permit system was prepared, too, for "free" wheat; that is, wheat shipped to the terminal point for sale. It was not put into effect at first, and the hope was expressed it would not be needed.

By the middle of July, however, the storage situation had become critical. Of the 45,000,000 bushels of public elevator capacity at Kansas City, there remained only some 2,000,000 bushels, regarded as a minimum working margin. Consequently, on July 16 shipments of "free" wheat also were put on a permit basis.

This modified embargo was short-lived. Consignments fell off so sharply that millers were unable to fill their requirements of about 75 carloads daily. On July 21, outgoing shipments and millers' purchases exceeded the receipts. That night, the modified embargo on "free" wheat was withdrawn. Directors of the Kansas City Board of Trade expressed the opinion that the peak of the 1942 wheat run had passed and that the crop could be handled for the rest of the season in a nearly normal manner.

The exact size of the crop cannot yet be computed. The latest government estimate for Kansas, largest producer of winter wheat, was 174,000,000 bushels. As the returns come in, some experts are inclined to believe it will total 200,000,000 bushels — not the State's largest crop, but in the upper brackets.

Farmers See Concrete 'Igloo' Bins Solving Grain Storage Problems



One of the Southwest Cotton Company grain bins of 200 tons' capacity a few days after the concrete crew had finished.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Here in Arizona, farmers feel confident that "igloo" bins of "concrete sprayed over air," will solve their grain storage problem. The same revolutionary construction method also seems to be on the way toward solving the housing problem in crowded defense areas.

The two largest igloos ever built, and the first built commercially, have just been completed at the Southwest Cotton Company's plantation, 16 miles west of Phoenix. They are 30 feet in diameter, 15 feet high in the center, and each has capacity for 200 tons of wheat. All the igloos built experimentally, around Akron and in Southern California, have been of 23 feet diameter.

After the Southwest company's circular concrete foundations were made, it took just a few hours to complete the igloos by 'guniting over a huge rubber bag. Once workmen learn the trick, it is declared, the igloo will be the cheapest of all permanent bins to build. It takes little time and no critical material.

The inventor, Wallace Neff, Los Angeles architect, directed part of the Southwest job. He saw to it that the giant "balloon" was properly inflated from an ordinary air compressor and that chicken wire was stretched over the rubber as reinforcing. Then it was a simple matter to spray on a one-inch thickness of quick-drying concrete, wait until it hardened, and finish with a second coat.

Nothing then remained to do except to cut a door in the side, deflate the balloon, move it to the other prepared foundation, and repeat the process. Later, a hole will be cut in the top of each and a vertical screw conveyor installed to remove the grain as it is needed.

Grocery Concerns Announce Merger

CHICAGO (AP)—Nathan Cummings, President of the C. D. Kenny Company, Baltimore, announced his firm had acquired majority stock of Sprague, Warner and Company, Chicago.

Both companies manufacture and market grocery products under their own and brand names, also acting as wholesale distributors. Mr. Cummings said the merger would create "probably one of the three largest" wholesale grocery concerns in the nation.

The announcement disclosed that the Government had purchased outright the year-old Chicago plant of Sprague, Warner for undisclosed wartime usage and that its manufacturing and wholesaling operations would be moved elsewhere here.

Under the merger, the names of both firms will be maintained through operations as two divisions.

Mr. Cummings said the Kenny company purchased the 82½ per cent of Sprague, Warner stock held by Col. A. A. Sprague, board chairman; Harry Kunin, president, and Maxwell Kunin, executive vice-president. Sprague, Warner employees hold the other 7½ per cent of stock. The amount involved was not disclosed.

Ceiling Price Tags Must Be Properly Displayed

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration has prohibited merchants from using books or catalogues for posting ceiling prices on cost-of-living commodities covered by the general price regulation.

"It is not acceptable to have several layers of price lists posted near the point of sale so that the customer must thumb through the pages," OPA declared.

The guiding rule is:

The consumer should be able to see the ceiling price marked clearly when standing at the point of purchase without having to ask or look for it and without having to thumb through pages.

Cream of Wheat Sues Hecker Products Corp.

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP) — Cream of Wheat Corporation, Minneapolis, filed suit in federal court against Hecker Products Corporation of Buffalo for alleged infringement of a cereal treatment patent.

The complaint asks an injunction "against further infringement" and an "accounting for profits and damages and an assessment of costs against the defendants."

Cream of Wheat, claiming it was assigned U. S. letters-patent no. 2,131,881 by Arthur B. Little, Inc., of Cambridge, Mass., "for an invention in the method of treating cereals and resulting products," asserted the Hecker firm "for a long time past and still is infringing those letters-patent by making and selling cereals made in accordance with said patented invention."

An answer to the complaint is returnable within 20 days.

Level of Farm Prices Highest In Many Years

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported that the general level of farm prices advanced three points between mid-June and mid-July.

The level was said to have reached 154 per cent of the 1909-14 level on July 15. This was the highest reported since 1928.

"The index of prices paid, interest and taxes remained unchanged at 152," the department said. "Consequently, the index of prices received by farmers in mid-July was 101 per cent of parity.

"The meat animal, cotton and cottonseed, and truck crop groups, which were already above parity in mid-June, continued to advance to July 15. All other major groups remained below parity levels, although prices of dairy and poultry products climbed closer to parity," the department added.

Grains and fruits were the only groups reported to have shown declines during the month. Grain prices were down one point and fruit lost gains registered from May to June.

The department said that prices received by farmers at local markets for the first seven months of this year were up 35 per cent over the same period last year.

Prices received by farmers for principal crops on July 15 and the parity prices, respectively, were reported as follows:

Cotton, 18.55 and 18.85 cents a pound; wheat, 94.6 cents and $1.34 a bushel; corn, 83.1 and 97.6 cents; oats, 43.9 and 60.6 cents; barley, 56.5 and 94.1; rye, 51.3 cents and $1.09.

Cattle, $10.79 and $8.24 per 100 pounds; calves, $12.56 and $10.26; hogs, $13.78 and $11.05; lambs, $11.82 and $8.94; wool, 39.2 and 27.8 cents.

Eggs, per dozen, 29.5 and 29.4 cents per dozen; chickens, live 18.7 and 17.3 cents per pound; butter fat 37.5 and 37.4 cents per pound.

WPB Places Curb On Civilian Use Of Foreign Silver

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has restricted civilian uses of foreign silver and prohibited its use after October 1 in silverware, jewelry and various other items except to fill orders carrying high priority ratings.

Until October 1, manufacturers of items on the restricted list, which also includes slide fasters, badges, musical instruments, pens and pencils, and picture frames are limited either to one twelfth of the weight of foreign silver used last year, or one sixth of the weight used during the first six months of this year.

Silver, WPB declared, has become an essential war metal, replacing both tin and copper for a variety of purposes in solder, engine bearings, non-corrosive machinery parts, and other items.

Domestic silver, which is purchased by the Treasury at 71.1 cents an ounce as monetary metal, is not affected except that metal produced before July 1, 1939, and secondary metal produced since than and sold by the processor are included in the classification of "foreign silver."

The order does not prohibit purchase of domestic silver by private users.

Arthur C. James Will Sets Up Trust Funds

NEW YORK (AP)—Sixteen trust funds ranging from $32,600 to $189,700 were set up by the will of Arthur Curtiss James, railroad industrialist and philanthropist, who left an estate of $35,525,652 when he passed on June 4, 1941, but which increased to $37,304,490 from the time of his passing until July 28, when a final accounting was filed.

Besides the trusts, the inventory showed that 78 legatees receive specific sums from $1,250 to $11,250 and that 26 others receive part payment on account of their legacies ranging from $5,000 to $225,000, with the residuary estate to be used for establishment of the James Foundation to aid charitable, religious and educational institutions.

The trust funds were established for the following:

Harriet L. Adams, Detroit, $85,200; estate of Kitty M. Aiken, $97,800; Fannie P. Arnold, Northampton, Mass., $81,000; Andrew P. Alvord, New York City, $107,250; Mabel B. Benedict, Providence, R. I., $189,700; Bertha M. Blumer, Santee, Calif., $53,000; Reginald Gordon, Newburgh, N. Y., $81,200; Robina B. Greatorex, Newport, R. I., $123,000; Adelaide Morgan, San Francisco, $32,600, and $32,600 each for Frances and Virginia Morgan and Mrs. H. A. Judy of San Francisco; Beverly James Pope, Baltimore, Md., $142,250; Etta L. Skieff, Bridgeport, Conn., $121,650; Frank W. Stokes, New York City, $107,250; Mrs. Herbert Voa, Lihue, Kauai, Hawaii, $107,250.

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 550,000
Previous day's sales 525,300
1942 volume to date 80,486,466
1941 volume to date 79,938,779

Stock Market Is Uncertain; Trading Quiet

NEW YORK, July 30 (AP)—Rails again acted as a partial stabilizer for today's stock market, although failing to inspire a great deal of recovery in other sections.

While most carriers managed to tack on fractions and selected issues elsewhere added modest amounts, trends were a bit uneven from the start. Dealings slowed to a crawl after the opening and, in the closing hour, losers were plentiful. A few blue chips exhibited softness.

Transfers for the full proceedings were around 250,000 shares.

Falling profits for industrial companies, due to heavy tax provisions and other costs, plus the chances of reduced or eliminated dividends, continued to restrain buyers. Some bidding was attributed to the theory corporate developments may have been discounted to a certain extent. Persistent bombing of Nazi territory and reports of stiffening Russian resistance to the German invasion helped sentiment.

Stocks in front the greater part of the time included Santa Fe, Chesapeake & Ohio, Union Pacific, Atlantic Coast Line, Bethlehem Steel, General Motors, U. S. Rubber, Kennecott, General Electric, Standard Oil (NJ) and American Telephone.

U. S. Steel steadied after yesterday's stumble. Backward were Eastman Kodak, Allied Chemical, Woolworth, J. C. Penney, du Pont, Union Carbide and American Can.

Propping the rails were the Union Pacific figures showing six-months' net of $5.55 a common share versus $1.70 in the same 1941 stretch.

Bonds Irregular

The bond market continued irregular today, but a fair number of rail and utility loans were holding moderate gains near the final hour.

Buyers paid from fractions to a point above yesterday's final quotations for American and Foreign Power 5s, American Water Works 6s, International Hydro Electric 6s Erie 4½s, Great Northern 4s, and Pennsylvania 4½s. Boston and Maine 4½s were bid up about 2 points in substantial volume.

Slightly lower prices were recorded for Atlantic Coast Line 4½s, City of New York 3s, and Goodrich 4¼s.

In the foreign department moderately higher prices ruled for Canada 3¼s and Argentine 4s. U. S. governments were quiet and steady.

SEC Asks Counter Dealers to Quote True Market Price

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—A rule to require dealers in over-the-counter securities to disclose bid and asking prices to prospective customers who thus will be provided with adequate information on market conditions, was proposed today by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The rule, described as an "equalization" measure, is designed to give uninformed over-the-counter customers the same protection as provided by stock exchanges on listed securities and to curb large markups on securities.

The proposed rule is being sent to about 100 organizations and individuals in the trade with a request for their comment by Aug. 12. The proposal, which plugs a loophole in the Securities Act of 1933 on the disclosure of prices, then will be discussed by a subcommittee of financial leaders and SEC staff members who will report to a main committee Aug. 17.

The measure, drawn up by the SEC's trading and exchange division, is one of the first to stem from the meeting of the SEC with security trade heads who hope to work out solutions to problems of mutual concern.

As now written, the suggested rule would require over-the-counter dealers in bonds and stocks to exercise due diligence in determining market prices and informing the customer at the time of the sale or purchase. Dealers also would be required to keep permanent records of such information which would be assessible to the SEC.

The SEC within the past year considered almost a dozen cases of fraud charges against dealers in such cases.

The rule would eliminate the drawing of a fine line as to what constitutes a fair sale or purchase price for such securities. It would permit the customer to make his own choice to buy or sell with full information on the market.

Allis-Chalmers Net 50 Cents Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company reports, for the second quarter of 1942, a net income of $886,389, or 50 cents a share on 1,776,092 no par shares of common stock outstanding at the close of June, after provision of $6,600,000 for Federal Income and Excess Profits Taxes.

The net income for the first quarter of 1942 was $1,201,096, or 67½ cents a share, after providing $4,504,000 for Federal Income and Excess Profits Taxes.

For the six months of 1942 the net income was $2,087,486, or $1.18 a share after provision of $11,104,000 for Federal Income and Excess Profits Taxes.

Solon Sees 'Monster' In Rubber Trade

WASHINGTON (AP) — Representative John Butler (R), New York, relating to a special House committee his unsuccessful efforts to get a Government loan for a synthetic rubber concern in Buffalo, said he had concluded that "some sort of monster controls the rubber industry."

"We are unable to locate it, but feel it," Mr. Butler told the committee, which is seeking to clarify the rubber, heating oil and gasoline problem in the gasoline-rationed Eastern seaboard states.

The Buffalo Congressman told the committee he had made at least six visits to various Government agencies for a $250,000 loan, but that there was "always something to block our way."

Could Make Rubber

The J. & J. Chemical Company of Buffalo, he said, could produce 35 to 40 tons of synthetic rubber from hard wood daily if a loan and priorities were authorized for plant expansion.

The wood process, he said, had been used in Europe to manufacture tires that had gone 65,000 miles.

The rubber, he said, could be manufactured for 15 cents a pound.

Earlier Stanley T. Crossland, a vice-president of Rubber Reserve Company, a Government agency, had testified his division had "not stymied investigation of any process" for the making of synthetic rubber.

When Mr. Butler concluded testifying, Representative Fred Hartley (R), New Jersey, vice-chairman of the committee, asserted:

"There is some question in my mind if the rubber tire industry wants to help produce synthetic rubber."

Mr. Hartley had prompted Mr. Crossland's statement that Rubber Reserve had not "stymied" investigation of any process, after Mr. Crossland said the agency still was "much interested" in the Houdray process.

"You must admit your interest comes six weeks after you have stymied proper investigation of the process," Mr. Hartley told the witness.

Urges Quick Action

"If you continue to let weeks go by expressing only a kindly interest in processes," Mr. Hartley said, "we never will get any synthetic rubber."

Mr. Crossland testified the Houdray process was not ready for commercial adoption. It had been estimated, he said, the entire synthetic rubber program would turn out 340,000 tons next year.

Joel Dean, chief of the fuel rationing division of the Office of Price Administration, testified there was "a steady and alarming deterioration of gasoline and heating oil stocks" in the Atlantic seaboard area, and that stocks now were at a "dangerous all-time low."

The solution to getting more industrial and home-heating oils into the eastern area, he said, was in curtailing gasoline consumption.

Asked by Mr. Hartley if gasoline rationing was undertaken to save rubber tires, Mr. Dean said:

"If we had all the rubber we wanted on the East coast, we still would have to ration gasoline."

WPB and Carnegie Steel Priorities Action Terminated

NEW YORK (AP)—Settlement of a priorities action of the War Production Board against Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp., a subsidiary of United States Steel Corp., was announced by the company.

The announcement said Judge William F. Smith of the United States District Court at Newark had entered a decree based on a stipulation agreed to by both parties.

J. Lester Perry, President of Carnegie-Illinois, in comment on the settlement, said:

"Mutually agreeing that successful prosecution of war calls for avoidance of a prolonged trial in the priorities suit instituted in April, 1942, Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp. and the Government entered into a stipulation filed in the court settling the suit.

"The order terminating the action stated War Production Board does not charge and has not at any time intended to charge the defendant or its officers, agents or employees with lack of patriotism."

"In agreeing to termination of the action, Carnegie-Illinois stated that it was standing upon its answer previously filed and continued to deny that it had violated the orders of the WPB, asserting that its entire production is being delivered in compliance with such orders, regulations and directions.

"In the stipulation upon which the order of the court is based, Carnegie-Illinois states that it will comply with all regulations, orders and directions issued by or under the authority of production management of the War Production Board."

Water Company to Liquidate

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Williamstown (Mass.) Water Company has proposed to the Securities and Exchange Commission the distribution of $100,000 as a partial liquidating dividend on its capital stock prior to being dissolved. All capital stock of Williamstown is owned by its immediate parent, the Greenwich Water System, Inc., a subsidiary of the American Water Works & Electric Company, Inc. Physical properties of Williamstown have been sold to the town of Williamstown.

1942 1941 Stks./Divds. (Dollars) Sales (100s) High Low Close Net Chg'e

A
4978 37 Abbott 1.80a 1 45 44¾ 44¾Jul 29
48¾ 41½ Acme Sti (4) 1 43½ 43½ 43½Jul 24
7½ 5½ Adams E .15g 2 4⅜ 6⅜ 6⅜ — ⅛
20½ 18¾ Adams-Mil (1) 2 20½ 20 20½Jul 21
12⅞ 10 Addressog ⅛e 2 12¼ 12¼ 12¼
36¼ 29½ Air Reduct 1a 2 32¾ 32¼ 32¼ + ¼
2⅜ 1¾ Alaska Juneau 4 2 2 2
⅜ ⅞ Allegheny Cp 1 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛Jul 28
5⅞ 3½ Alleg pf .xw 1 4½ 4½ 4½Jul 29
6 3½ All'gnt530we 1 4¾ 4¾ 4¾Jul 29
17 9⅜ Alleg pr pf 2 11¾ 11¾ 11¾Jul 28
22¾ 16 Alleg t. 5 .85p 2 17 17 17 — ⅛
2⅛ 3½ Allen Ind (1g) 2 4 4 4 + ¼
149 118½ Al Ch&Dye 6a 1 130¼ 130¼ 130¼ —2¼
12½ 10 Allied Kid (1) 1 10 10 10 Jul 24
14¼ 11⅜ Allied Mi ¼e 2 13 13 13 Jul 27
6¼ 4 Allied St .30g 1 5 5 5
81 6 Allied St pf 5 1 67 67 67
30¼ 22 Allis-C M ½g 1 24¾ 24¾ 24¾
18¾ 14¾ Alpha P C ⅓e 1 16¾ 16¾ 16¾ — ½
1½ ⅜ Amal Leather 1 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛Jul 22
18⅞ 12⅜ Amal L pf ½$ 1 13½ 13½ 13½Jul 28
57 43 Amerada Pet 2 52⅜ 52¼ 52¼ — ⅛
23½ 18¼ Am A Ch 1.20 3 20 20 20 — ⅛
48¼ 25¼ Am Airl 1½g 6 36 35½ 35¾ + ½
7¾ 5⅞ Am B N (.40e) 1 7¼ 7¼ 7¼Jul 29
5¼ 3⅜ Am Beach ⅛e 1 4½ 4½ 4½Jul 22
33 23 Am Br Sh .60e 2 26 25¾ 26 Jul 29
1⅞ 1⅛ Am Cable & R 11 1½ 1½ 1½ — ⅛
70½ 56¾ Am Can 2½e 1 63⅞ 63⅜ 63⅞ + ⅛
166 159 Am Can pf (7) 1 166 166 166 Jul 23
33 20 AmCar&Fdy 2 23¾ 23½ 23¾Jul 29
73¾ 55½ Am C F pf 3½e 2 60 60 60 Jul 23
20½ 16 Am Ch&C 1e 1 17½ 17½ 17½
110 105 Am Ch&C pf 5 1 107 107 107 Jul 27
95 69 Am Chicle(4a) 1 86 86 86 Jul 29
5½ 3⅞ Am Colortype 1 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛Jul 29
22 14¼ AmCSug 1½e 1 16¼ 16¼ 16¼Jul 27
10 8⅞ Am Distill 5 9¾ 9¾ 9¾ — ⅛
1 ⅛ Am Ecaus Tff 2 ⅞ ⅞ ⅞Jul 29
.6 5¼ Am Encap .40g 2 4 4 4 Jul 7
22 16¼ Am Export 1e 1 20½ 20½ 20½Jul 25
⅛ ⅛ Am & For Pow 1 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛Jul 28
34½ 16¼ AFPS&pf .60k 2 22½ 22 22½Jul 29
28 18⅞ AFP3%pf .70k 6 26 25¾ 25¾ — ⅛
2⅜ 1½ Am & F P 2pf 1 1⅞ 1⅞ 1⅞ — ⅛
32 25¾ Am-H SS 1½e 2 26¾ 26 26 Jul 29
3½ 2¼ Am Hide&Lea 4 2¾ 2½ 2½ — ⅛
36 33½ Am HL pf (3) 1 34 34 34 Jul 17
48 36⅞ Am Home 2.40a 6 48 48 48 Jul 29
2 1⅛ Am Ice 6 1⅞ 1⅞ 1⅞ — ⅛
31½ 25 Am Ice pf 1 31 31 31
4 2¾ Am Internat'l 6 3¼ 3¼ 3¼Jul 29
7 5⅞ Am Inv III .80 7 5⅞ 5⅞ 5⅞Jun29
10¼ 6¼ Am Locom'tive 10 7 7 7
89½ 65 Am Log 3½pk 3 72¼ 71 71 Jul 29
11½ 9½ Am M&F .40e 5 10⅜ 10¼ 10¼Jul 29
5¼ 4 Am M ⅜ Met 6 5 4⅞ 5
23⅛ 16 Am Metal (1) 1 19¼ 19¼ 19¼Jul 24
⅛ ⅛ Am Pow & Lt 1 ⅄ ⅄ ⅄ + ⅄
26¼ 15½ APL$6pf2¼k 3 16⅜ 16¼ 16¼ — ⅛
22 12½ APL$5pf2.15k 1 14½ 14½ 14½ — ⅛
4⅞ 3¾ Am R&S .15e 5 4½ 4⅜ 4⅜
12 9½ Am Ro M ½e 1 9¾ 9¾ 9¾
2 1¾ Am Sal R ½e 2 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
9 6¾ Am Smel ½e 2 8⅞ 8⅞ 8⅞Jul 24
43 35½ Am Smelt (2) 5 39⅝ 39½ 39½Jul 29
47 132½ Am S&R pf 7 1 142 142 142 Jul 15
35 29 Am Snuff 2.20e 1 32½ 32½ 32½
20⅞ 16¾ Am Sti F 1½ 1 17⅞ 17⅞ 17⅞ — ⅛
12 9⅜ Am Stores ½e 1 10¼ 10¼ 10¼
11 7½ Am Steve .90e 2 9¾ 9¾ 9¾Jul 29
21¼ 15 Am Sugar (2e) 2 16¾ 16¾ 16¾
97½ 78¾ Am Sug pf 7 3 86½ 86¼ 86½Jul 27
21½ 17¼ Am Sm Tob 1a 1 20¼ 20¼ 20½Jul 15
134¾ 101¼ Am Tel&Tel 9 17 116 115½ 116 + ½
46¾ 33½ Am Tob 1¾e 7 42 41½ 42
50¾ 34⅞ Am To B 1¾e 3 44¼ 43⅞ 44
143⅜ 120 Am Tob pf (6) 2 133 132 133 Jul 29
5 3⅜ Am Type Fdrs 3 4⅜ 4½ 4⅜Jul 29
28⅜ 22 Am Visc 1½e 6 27⅜ 27½ 27½ — ⅛
116½ 108¼ Am Visc pf(5) 1 114 114 114 — ⅛
3¼ 1⅞ Am Water Wks 2 2¼ 2¼ 2¼
70¼ 41¼ Am Woolen 1pf 6 1 44⅞ 44⅞ 44⅞Jul 25
5⅝ 3⅜ Am Woolen 1 4¼ 4¼ 4¼Jul 28
76¾ 54 Am Wool pf 4k 2 58½ 58½ 58½Jul 29
5⅞ 3½ Am Zinc L&S 1 3¾ 3¾ 3¾ + ⅛
50 38⅝ Am Z pr pf3½k 2 44 41 44 Jul 28
28⅛ 22⅝ Amazon (11g) 14 25⅜ 25⅜ 25⅜ — ⅛
17 12⅝ Anchor H .30e 1 14⅜ 14⅜ 14⅜ —1⅜
10 7⅜ Andes Cop ⅓e 4 9 9 9 Jul 23
1⅞ 1 A P W Paper 17 1⅞ 1⅞ 1⅞Jul 28
35 27⅜ Arch-D M 1e 2 31 31 31 Jul 29
111⅛ 107⅜ Ass Dri pf 7 5 109 108⅜ 108⅜ — ⅜
4½ 2¾ Assoc Inv 4 2⅞ 2⅞ 2⅞
67½ 53 Assoc pr pf4½k 2 54½ 53¾ 53¾Jul 28
66 53 Assn Inv pf 1 56 55¾ 55¾Apr25
29 21 Atlantic C Line 4 26½ 26¾ 26¾ — ¼
7¼ 5⅞ Arnold C ⅓e 1 6⅜ 6⅜ 6⅜Jul 29
4¼ 1⅝ Artloom .15e 1 4⅜ 4⅜ 4⅜Jul 29
6¾ 4½ Asso Dry Gds 3 5 5 5 Jul 29
77½ 61½ Asso DG1pf 6 1 67½ 67½ 67½Jul 24
83 53 As DG 2pf 7k 1 58 58 58 Jul 10
26½ 20 Associates I 2 1 26½ 26½ 26½Jul 22
43¾ 27½ Atchison 3½e *33 41¼ 40¾ 41 + ⅜
70 60¼ At T&SF pf 5 3 65½ 65½ 65½ — ¼
26½ 19⅝ Atl Ctt L 1g 14 26 25½ 25⅝ + ½
34 16½ Atl G&WI 3g 1 18 18 18 Jul 25
45½ 33 AG&Wisp2¼e 1 39½ 39½ 39½ +1
23½ 14⅜ Atl Refin .40e 5 16¼ 16 16¼ + ⅛
109¼ 99⅜ Atl Refin pf 4 1 101 101 101 Jul 27
7 6⅜ Atlas Cp 1oe 1 6⅜ 6⅜ 6⅜
56¼ 46¾ Atlas Cp pf 3 1 48¾ 48¾ 48¾Jul 22
70 43 Atlas Pw 1½e 1 47 47 47 Jul 23
9⅛ 6¼ Atlas T'k .30g 1 7⅞ 7⅞ 7⅞
2⅝ 1¼ Austin Nichols 8 2 1⅝ 2 Jul 14
4½ 2¾ Aviat Cp .10e 9 3 2⅞ 3 + ⅛

B
14¾ 9¾ Bald Loco ct 3 11⅜ 11¼ 11¼ + ⅛
4¼ 2⅝ Balt & Ohio 3 3¼ 3 3¼ + ⅛
7½ 4½ Balt & Ohio pf 3 5½ 5⅛ 5½
6½ 4 Bangor & Ar 1 4¾ 4¾ 4¾Jul 29
10¼ 6⅝ Barber Asphalt 10 8⅞ 8¾ 8¾ — ⅛
6 4½ Barker Br (1g) 10 4¾ 4¾ 4¾Jul 28
11¼ 8⅜ Barnsdall .60 1 9¾ 9¾ 9¾
18⅜ 12⅜ Bash Ir Wk 1e 3 13⅜ 13⅜ 13⅜ — ⅛
21¼ 15⅛ Bayuk Cig ¾e 1 20 20 20 Jul 29
25¼ 20 Beat Creamery 1a 1 23 23 23 — ⅛
104¼ 103 Beat pf ww (5) 1 103 103 103 Apr25
106 102⅝ Beat Cr pf (5) ⅄ 103⅛ 103⅛ 103⅛Apr15
110¾ 64 Beech-Nut 4a 1 83 83 83 —2
7½ 6⅜ Bell-How .80 3 7⅜ 7¼ 7¼Jul 29
16½ 9⅝ Bell Aire (2g) 3 11½ 11⅜ 11⅜Jul 29
39⅞ 28¼ Bendix Avia 2e 3 31¼ 31 31¼ + ¼
14 9⅞ Bent 1 L .77e 2 13¼ 13¼ 13¼ + ¼
52 46½ Ben Is pf 2½ 1 50½ 50½ 50½ + ½
24¾ 17¼ Best Co 1.60a 1 21¼ 21¼ 21¼Jul 29
66¾ 49⅞ Beth Steel 3e 17 52⅞ 52 52⅞ + ¼
121 105 Beth Stl pf 7 1 108¾ 108¾ 108¾
24 18⅜ Bigelow-S 1a 3 22½ 22½ 22½Jul 23
19¼ 14⅜ Black-Dk 1.60 1 16 16 16 Jul 27
7¾ 5¼ Blaw-Knox 4g 2 5⅜ 5⅜ 5⅜Jul 28
14½ 11¼ Blim&Lau¼e 1 12 12 12 Jul 23
21¼ 13½ Boeing Air 1e 6 15¼ 14⅞ 14⅞ — ¼
31¾ 25 Bohn A&B (2) 2 30⅞ 30¾ 30⅞ + ¼
17¼ 13¼ Bond Str 1.60 2 14¼ 14¼ 14¼Jul 29
20¾ 18½ Borden (.60e) 2 20¼ 20¼ 20⅜ + ⅛
25¼ 19¾ Borg-War .80e 4 24 23½ 23½ — ¼
2½ 1¼ Boston&Maine 1 1⅞ 1⅞ 1⅞Jul 10
30⅝ 25 Bower R B (3) 1 27¼ 27¼ 27¼Jun30
18⅝ 15 Bowey C ⅓e 1 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝Jul 24
9¼ 7½ Bridgep't Br 1 8¼ 8¼ 8¼Jul 28
19¼ 15¼ Briggs Mfg(2) 3 18½ 18½ 18½
29½ 26 Briggs&Str (3) 2 28¼ 28 28 — ½
43 30 Bristol 1.10g 3 35 34½ 35 Jul 28
½ ⅄ Bldy & D Tree 10 ⅄ ⅄ ⅄ Jul 1
1¼ 1 Bldy-Man Tran 1 1 1 1 Jul 22
9¾ 7 Bkl U Gas ¼e 1 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝Jul 27
35 28¼ Brown Shoe (2) 1 28½ 28½ 28½Jul 20
14 9⅞ Brun-Bal ½e 3 12½ 12½ 12½Jul 27
8⅜ 6¼ Buckeye-E .30e 2 6¾ 6⅝ 6¾ — ⅛
3½ 2¼ Budd Mfg 1 2¾ 2¾ 2¾
7½ 6 Budd Wh(Wi4) 4 6¼ 6¼ 6¼
15¾ 11½ Buffalo F .45e 1 12 12 12 Jul 17
23 16¼ Bullard Co 2 1 17½ 17½ 17½ + ¼
26 19½ Bulova Wat(2) 2 25¼ 25 25¼ + ⅜
19¼ 14⅞ Burlin M 1.40 3 18 17¾ 18 Jul 29
55½ 53 Burling pf 2¾ 1 55¼ 55¼ 55¼Jul 28
8⅞ 6¼ Burr Add .50e *2 8¼ 8¼ 8¼
3½ 2½ Bush Terminal 1 2½ 2½ 2½ — ¼
6¼ 5¼ Butler Br .60e 1 5¼ 5¼ 5¼
21½ 19¾ Butler pf 1½ 3 21 21 21 Jul 29
3⅞ 2⅜ Butler Bros 9 3¼ 2½ 3 Jul 28
8¼ 6½ Byers (AM) 1 7¼ 7¼ 7¼Jul 27
15½ 10 Byron J'k ⅓e *1 13 13 13 + ⅛

C
19¼ 14½ Calif Pk 1½ 2 18¾ 18½ 18¾Jul 29
91½ 50¾ Calif P pf 2½ 1 81½ 81½ 81½Jul 23
1¼ ½ Callahan Z-Ld 2 ½ ½ ½ — ⅛
7½ 5¾ Cal & Hecla 1 6¼ 6¼ 6¼Jul 29
15½ 11⅞ Camph Wk ⅓e 1 13¼ 13¼ 13¼Jul 28
12½ 9½ Canada Dr .60 2 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛ — ⅛
4⅞ 3¾ Canadian Pac 9 4¼ 4¼ 4¼ — ⅛
37½ 29¼ Canton Mills 2 1 31½ 31½ 31½ + ¼
2½ 1¾ Capital Ad A 1 2¼ 2¼ 2¼Jul 28
27¾ 22½ Carpen S 1½e 3 24½ 24½ 24½Jul 21
3 2¼ Carrier-C .10e 2 2¾ 2¾ 2¾Jul 28
72 54¾ Case (JI)(7g) 1 68 68 68 Jul 29
42 30 Caterpil Tr 2 2 34½ 34½ 34½
21¼ 15 Celanese 1e 9 19¼ 18¾ 19¼ + ½
8¼ 6½ Celotex Cp 1½ 2 6⅝ 6½ 6⅝ — ⅛
23½ 16 Cent Aq 1¾e 1 16½ 16½ 16½Jul 24
2¾ 1½ Cent Foundry 1 1½ 1½ 1½Jul 28
3⅜ 1¾ Cent RR NJ 2 2½ 2½ 2½Jul 29
18 11 Cen Violeta 1e 3 12 12 12 Jul 28
3½ 2 Century Rib M 2 2¾ 2¼ 2¼Jul 1
32½ 27 Cerro de P (4) 6 29½ 29½ 29½ — ⅛
2½ 1¾ Cert-teed Prod 5 1⅞ 1⅞ 1⅞Jul 29
19 16 Chain Belt ⅝e 1 17 17 17 Jul 27
17 14⅝ Champ Pa ⅓e 2 14¾ 14¾ 14¾Jul 28
8¼ 5½ Checker Cab 1 7¾ 7½ 7½Jul 29
36¾ 27½ Chas & Ohio 3 24 31¾ 31¼ 31½ + ¼
90 89 Chas & O pf 4 1 94 94 94 Jul 28
1⅝ ⅝ Chi & E Ill 10 ⅝ ⅝ ⅝

1942 1941 Stks./Divds. (Dollars) Sales (100s) High Low Close Net Chg'e

Ch&E Ill A 5 3½ 3¼ 3¼Jul 28
Ch Gr West 12 1⅝ 1½ 1½Jul 29
Ch Gr W pf 2 11 11 11 + ¼
Chi Mail ¼g 3 5¾ 5¾ 5¾Jul 28
Chi Pn T 1½e 2 13 13 13 — ⅛
Chi PT cv pf 3 2 35 35 35 Jul 23
CPT pr pf 2½ 2 47 47 47 Jul 16
Chi Rk Is & P 5 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛Jul 29
CRI & P 4pf 1 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛Jul 28
CRI & P 7pf 1 ½ ½ ½
Chi Yel Cab 1 11 11 11 Jul 27
Chickasha (1) 1 12½ 12½ 12½ — ⅛
Childs Co 1 1¼ 1¼ 1¼Jul 24
Chrysler Cp 2e 11 60¾ 59¾ 60¾ + ⅜
City I&F 1.20 7 10½ 10½ 10½
City Stores 3 2½ 2½ 2½Jul 28
Clark Eq 1½e 1 30¾ 30¾ 30¾Jul 29
Cleve G B ⅓e 1 24¼ 24¼ 24¼ + ¼
Climax 1.20e 1 38 38 38 + ¼
Chartz P 1½e 1 32 32 32
Coca Cola 1½e 1 75¾ 75½ 75¾ — ⅛
Coca Cola A 3 1 99½ 99½ 99½Jul 24
Colgate-P ⅓e 7 14¾ 14½ 14⅝ + ⅛
Colg-P pf 4½k 1 101 101 101 Jul 24
Collins & A 1 14¼ 14¼ 14¼ — ¼
Col Fuel 1½e 1 14⅞ 14⅞ 14⅞Jul 28
Col Br A .60e 2 12 12 12
Col Br B .60e 1 12½ 12½ 12½Jul 28
Col G&E .10g 12 1¼ 1¼ 1¼ — ⅛
Col G&E pfA 6 2 33¾ 33¾ 33¾ + ⅛
Columbia Pict 7 8¼ 8¼ 8¼ + ⅛
Colum Pct 2¼ 1 30 30 30 Jul 23
Colum Carb 2e 1 72¼ 72¼ 72¼Jul 27
Comb Credit 3 1 21¾ 21¾ 21¾ — ⅛
Comi C pf 4½ 1 101 101 101 Jul 13
Comi Inv Tr 3 7 26⅞ 26¾ 26⅞
Com Solv .30e 23 8¾ 8½ 8½ + ¼
Com'wlth&South 3 ⅄ ⅄ ⅄
Conde Nast .40e 1 21¾ 21¾ 21¾ — ⅛
Cong Ed 1¼e 21 19¼ 19 19¼ + ⅛
Conn R .40e 1 2½ 2½ 2½Jul 25
Congoleum-N 3 6 15½ 15½ 15½Jul 29
Consol Aircr 1e 14 16 15¾ 16 — ⅛
Cons Cig 1½pg 1 9¾ 9¾ 9¾
Cons Cop .10e 7 4½ 4½ 4½
Cons E&G1.40 12 13¼ 13 13¼ + ⅛
Cons Ed pf (5) 2 67¾ 67¾ 67¾
Cons Film Ind 1 ½ ½ ½
Cons F pf ¼pf 2 7½ 7½ 7½ — ⅛
Cons Laundries 1 1¾ 1¼ 1¼Jul 27
Consol Oil ⅓g 4 5¼ 5¼ 5¼
Consol RR Cu pf 3 4 3¾ 3¾
Consol'n Coal 8 6½ 6½ 6½ + ⅛
Consol'n Ed 1 39¾ 39¾ 39¾ + ¼
Consol'n-C pf 1 31¾ 31¾ 31¾ +1⅛
Con Pw pf 4½k 1 92 92 92 Jul 8
Container ⅓e 1 12¾ 12¾ 12¾ + ⅛
Cont Baking 1 2½ 2½ 2½Jul 22
Cont Bk pf (5) 1 91 91 91 Jul 27
Cont Can(⅓e) 8 25⅝ 25 25 Jul 29
Cont D F ⅓e 3 6¾ 6¾ 6¾Jul 22
Cont Ins 1.60a 3 37⅛ 36⅞ 37⅛ + ⅛
Cont Mot ⅓e 25 3½ 3½ 3½ + ⅛
Cont O Del (1) 4 23¼ 23¼ 23¼
Cont Steel ⅓e 6 16½ 16½ 16½Jul 29
Cop'weld 5 .80 2 9½ 9½ 9½Jul 24
Cop'w pf 2½k 1 49½ 49½ 49½Jul 28
Corn Prods (3) 18 50⅞ 49¾ 49¾ —1⅛
Coty Inc .15e 1 2¾ 2¾ 2¾Jul 29
Coty Internat'l 1 ⅝ ⅝ ⅝Jul 29
Crane Co (1g) 2 12½ 12½ 12½ — ⅛
Cr of Wh 1.60 2 14¼ 14¼ 14¼Jul 29
Crosley (.30g) 1 6¾ 6¾ 6¾Jul 23
Crown C&S⅓e 1 17½ 17½ 17½Jul 29
Crown Cpl 2½ 29 36¼ 36¼ 36¼Jul 28
Crown Zel (1) 1 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝ — ⅛
Crucible Stl 1g 1 26 26 26 + ¼
Crucible pf (5) 1 65 65 65 Jul 29
Cub-Am $ ⅓e 2 6 5⅞ 5⅞Jul 29
Cub-AS pf 5½k 1 82⅝ 82⅝ 82⅝Jul 28
Cuddy Pack 1 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝Jul 29
Cuno Pr 1½g 1 18 18 18 Jul 22
Curtis Publish 3 ⅄ ⅄ ⅄ + ⅄
Curt' pr'f1.10k 1 12½ 12½ 12½
Curtis-W (1) 25 6½ 6⅜ 6⅜
Curtiss-WA 2e 4 19⅞ 19¾ 19⅞
Cutler-H .60e 1 13¾ 13¾ 13¾ + ⅛

D—E
Davega S .70g 3 3¼ 3¼ 3¼Jul 28
Davega pf 1½ 1 17½ 17½ 17½Jul 9
Davis Ch .60e 1 9 9 9 Jul 27
Dazey Ren .60a 8 5¾ 5¾ 5¾Jul 24
Deere & Co 2g 3 21¾ 21¾ 21¾ + ⅛
Deere pf 1.40 1 27⅞ 27⅞ 27⅞Jul 22
Delast WG 1½ 1 11½ 11½ 11½Jul 29
Del & Hudson 1 8¾ 8¾ 8¾
Del Lack&W 2 3¾ 3¾ 3¾
Dens&RioGW pf 3 ⅄ ⅄ ⅄ Jul 25
Detroit Ed 1e 1 15⅜ 15¼ 15¼ — ⅛
Dion Mot ⅓e 1 22½ 22½ 22½Jul 29
Dist Seag .20 19 3½ 3½ 3½Jul 29
Douglas (2g) 1 19 18¾ 19
Goodrich pf 5 1 74 74 74 Jul 28
Goodyear T ⅓e 10 17¾ 17½ 17¾ + ⅛
Goodyear pf 5 1 82 82 82 Jul 20
Gotch Hosiery 5 3 3 3
Graham-Page 14 ⅂ ⅄ ⅂ + ⅄
Granby M .60e 1 4½ 4½ 4½
Grand Union 2 7¾ 7¾ 7¾Jul 29
Granite C.25g 1 7 6⅞ 6⅞Jul 28
Grant (1.40a) 2 20 20 20 Jul 28
Grant pf (1) 1 23 23 23 Jul 24
Gt N Ir 5 0 n 2g 1 16⅜ 16⅜ 16⅜ + ⅛
Gt Nor pf 1a 15 21¾ 20¾ 21¾ + ⅛
Gt West Sug 2 3 25½ 25½ 25½Jul 29
Green Hl. (2a) 1 31¾ 31¼ 31¾ — ¼
Greenfield (1) 1 12¾ 12¼ 12¼ — ⅛
Greyhound 1.40 1 140 140 140 Jul 24
Grumm Air 1½g 1 10½ 10⅜ 10⅜ — ⅛
Guantan Sugar 3 2¼ 2⅛ 2¼Jul 23
Gulf Mob&Ohio 2 3 3 3
Gulf Stpf2½g 7 26½ 25⅝ 26½ — ⅛

H—I
Hack Wat 1½g 1 20 20 20 Jul 28
Hall Print .1e 1 11½ 11½ 11½Jul 29
Hamil W .40e 3 8¾ 8½ 8½Jul 24
Harb-Wa ⅔e 7 13 13 13 Jul 29
Hat Corp ⅓e 1 39 39 39 —6¼
Harsh cv pf 4g 1 88 88 88 Jul 29
Hayes Wheel 1 10⅞ 10⅞ 10⅞ — ⅛
Haynes Stl 1.20e 6 14½ 14½ 14½Jul 23
Hazel Atlas 1 91 91 91 Jul 28
Heinz (1.40a) 2 41¾ 41½ 41¾Jul 28
Helme Prod 6 5 5 4⅞ 4¾ — ⅛
Helme S'kee 3 55 55 55 Jul 22
Hercules Mo 1.10e 6 11¼ 11¼ 11¼Jul 27
Herc Pw 1.10e 7 62 62 62 +1
Hershey C (3) 1 39 39 39 —6¼
Hilton Hot 2 6 63¼ 63¼ 63¼ — ⅛
Hinde&Dau 1.40e 1 12½ 12½ 12½ — ⅛
Hires 1.20e 6 14½ 14½ 14½Jul 23
Holland F (2) 13 23 23 23
Hollander ⅓e 1 6½ 6½ 6½Jul 20
Holly Sug ⅓e 7 15¼ 15 15¼Jul 29
Homestake4½g 11 35 34½ 34⅝ — ⅛
Honolulu Oil ⅓g 7 34½ 34½ 34½ + ⅛
Hoo Hor A2½g 7 10 9¾ 10 + ⅛
Hoo Hor B ⅓e 7 10 9¾ 10 + ⅛
Household (4) 4 38¼ 38¼ 38¼ — ⅛
Household pf 5 2 104½ 104½ 104½Jul 22
Houston Oil 1 2⅞ 2⅞ 2⅞Jul 23
Howe Snd (3) 1 32¼ 32¼ 32¼ — ¼
Hudson & Man 1 ½ ½ ½Jul 27
Hudson&M pf 1 3 3 3 Jul 27
Hudson B (.02) 3 18½ 18½ 18½ — ⅛
Hudson Motor 1 3¾ 3¾ 3¾Jul 29
Hugo Meier 3 ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ + ⅛
Illinois Cent 7 7 7 7 — ⅛
Ill Cent pf 2 15¾ 15½ 15¾ + ¼
Indian Refin 1 7 7 7
Indp Pn 1.10a 2 11 11 11
Indus Rayon 2 1 23¾ 23¾ 23¾ + ⅛
Ing Rand 4½g 3 85¼ 85¼ 85¼Jul 29
Inland Steel 4 1 62¼ 62¼ 62¼ — ¼
Insp Con C ⅓e 2 10¾ 10¼ 10¼Jul 29
Insur ct (.20) 2 5¾ 5¾ 5¾Jul 29
Interlake 1.60 2 19¼ 19¼ 19¼Jul 29
Intern'l Cigar 1 7½ 7¼ 7¼
Interlake ⅓e 1 5⅞ 5¾ 5⅞
Int Bus Ma 4e 1 140 140 140 Jul 24
Int Harvest 2 9 47¾ 46¾ 47 + ⅜
Int Harv pf 7 1 164½ 164½ 164½Jul 24
Int Hydro El A 1 ⅄ ⅄ ⅄ + ⅄
Int Mer Marine 1 7¼ 7¼ 7¼
Int Minerals 1 7¼ 7¼ 7¼Jul 29
Int Min'n Apf 2 45 44½ 45 Jul 27
Int M&Ch p pf 6 57½ 57 57½Aprl0
Int Nickel (.50) 4 23¼ 22⅞ 23¼ + ⅛
Int Paper Co 14 9¼ 9 9¼ + ⅛
Int Paper pf 5 2 48½ 48½ 48½Jul 29
Int Ry Cm Am 1 2½ 2½ 2½Jul 22
Int Salt (1e) 2 41¾ 41½ 41¾Jul 28
Int Shoe 1.80 2 28 28 28
Int Silver 2e 1 24¾ 24¾ 24¾Jul 28
Int Silver pf 7 1 102 102 102

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
2 3¼s	67-62	100.8	100.8	100.8

New York City Bond

4 3s	80	102¾	102¾	102¾

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
2	Adams Exp 4s 48	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
1	Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	83	83	83
6	Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
22	Am & For P 5s	88⅝	88	88⅝
9	Am TobChem 3½s 49	103	102⅝	102⅝
3	Am T&T 3½s 66	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
6	Am T&T 23½s 61	107⅝	107⅛	107⅛
5	Am T&T 3s 56	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
3	Am Tobacco 3s 62	106¾	106¾	106¾
1	Am W W & E 6s '75	91	91	91
1	Ang C Nitra deb '67	44	44	44
6	Ann Arbor 4s '95	64	63¾	64
1	Arm Del 4s '57	106¾	106¾	106¾
1	Arm Del 4s '55	105¾	105¾	105¾
11	AT & SF 4s '95	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
15	AT & SF adj 4s '95 st	89½	89	89⅛
3	A C Line 1st 4s '52	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛
8	A C Line 4½s '64	63⅝	63¼	63⅝
7	A C Line 5s '43	100¼	100⅛	100⅛
3	Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	100	100	100
7	B & O 2000 st D	26⅛	26	26⅛
3	B & O '96 st F	26⅛	26⅛	26⅞
49	B & O cv '60 st	21¾	21	21¾
5	B & O 4s '48	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞
1	B & OPLE&WV4s'51st	48	48	48
36	B & O S W '50 st	37	36⅞	37
1	Bang & Ar cv 4s '51 st	55¼	55¼	55¼
1	Bell T Pa 5s '48 B	106	106	106
1	Beth Stl 3¼s '52	103	103	103
1	Beth Stl 3¼s '50	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
2	Beth Stl 3¼s '65	102	102	102
1	Beth Stl 3s '60	100¼	100¼	100¼
1	Boston & Me 5s '55	89½	89½	89½
172	Boston & Me 4½s '70	33¾	33	33¾
6	Boston & Me 4s '60	67¼	67¼	67¼
9	Bkly Un Gas 4s '47	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
1	Bkly Un Gas 5s '45	103	103	103
1	Buf R&P '57 st	34¼	34¼	34¼
5	Bur C R&No 5s '34 ct	5¾	5¾	5¾
3	Bush Term 5s '55	80	80	80
1	Can Nat 4s 60 July	108	108	108
6	Can Nat 3s 69 Oct	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1	Can Pac 4s 60 Perp	74	74	74
1	Celotex 4½s '47 ww	98¾	98¾	98¾
9	Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	15¾	15¾	15¾
3	Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝
1	Cen Ill Lt 3½s 66	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
31	Cen Pac 1st 4s 60	82	82	82
12	Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛
1	Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	18⅝	18½	18½
4	C&O 4½s 92	128⅜	128⅜	128⅜
1	C&O cfo 3¼s 96E	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
21	Chi & Alton 3s 49	20	20	20
1	CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛
4	CB&Q 4½s 77	64	63⅝	63⅝
1	CB&Q gen 4s 58	75¾	75¾	75¾
10	CB&Q 4s Ill 49	83	83	83
14	Chi & E Ill nc 97	34¾	34¾	34½
6	ChGtW ine 4½s 2037	33¾	33¾	33¾
3	ChGtWest 4s 88	64½	64½	64½
1	Chi I & L 6s 47	17	17	17
36	CMSP & Pac 5s 75	13	12⅞	13
50	CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	3¼	3¼	3¼
36	CM&StP 4½s RC	38⅝	38⅜	38⅝
3	Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	74	74	74
1	Chi&NW 4½s 2037	19¾	19¾	19¾
18	Chi&NW 4s 87	27¾	27¾	27¾
6	CRI&P cv 4½s 60	2¾	2¾	2¾
12	CRI&P 4s 88	24¾	23¾	24½
46	CRI&P rfg 4s 34	13⅞	13⅞	14
1	CRI, & NO 5s 51	70	70	70
1	Ch Un Sta 3½s 63	101¼	101¼	101¼
3	Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
3	Childs Co 5s 43	46¾	46	46¾
1	Childs Co 5s 43	4	4½	4½
10	CCC&StL 4½s 77	44¾	44⅛	44⅝
1	CCC&StL gen 4s 93	67⅞	67⅝	67⅞
8	Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	107¼	107¼	107¼
1	Clev Un Term 5½s 72	78	78	78
3	ClevUn'lTerm 5s 73	64½	64½	64½
25	Col & So 4½s 80	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
3	Columbia G 5s 52 Ap	83¾	83¾	83¾
36	Columbia G 5s 52 May	93¼	93¼	93¼
3	Columbia G 5s 1961	90½	90½	90½
3	Coml Mack Inc 6sww	98¾	98¾	98¾
109	Commw Ed cv 3¼s 58	109	109	109
1	Con Edis 2¼s 44	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1	Con Edis 3½s 58	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
3	Con Oil cv 3½s 51	103¼	103¼	103¼
9	Consum Pow 4½s 65	108¾	108¾	108¾
3	CubaRRCity 5½s 42Pret	30	30	30
9	Curtis Pub 3s '55	50	50	50
25	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	55⅝	55½	55½
18	D & R G 4½s '36	18	17⅞	17⅞
1	D & R G 4s '36	18¼	18	18
1	D & R G West 4s '55	2	2	2⅛
19	D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	3	3	3
32	Erie 4½s 2015	49½	49½	49½
44	Erie 4s '95	90¾	90¼	90¼
19	Fla E Cst 5s '74	14	14	14
1	Fla E Cst 4½s '74 ct	13	13	13
19	Fla E Cst 4½s '59	65½	65½	65½
3	Goodrich 4½s '56	104¾	104¾	104¾
3	Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	100	99¾	100
3	Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	88	88	88
3	Gt Nor 4s '48 G	94¾	94½	94½
3	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	92	92¾	92¾
3	Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	50¼	50	50¼
1	Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	101¾	101¾	101¾
2	Gulf St Util 3½s '69	110¾	110¾	110¾
1	Harlem RivP 4s '54	79½	79½	79½
3	Housatonic 5s '37	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
1	Houst'nOilTex4½s '54	102¾	102¾	102¾
4	Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	39¾	39¼	39¾
20	HudsMan rfg 5s '57	43¾	43	43
20	HudsMan inc 5s '57	15¼	15½	15½
3	Ill Bell Tel 2¾s '81	101¾	101¾	101¾
3	Ill Cen 4s '53	47	46¾	47
3	Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	44½	44½	44½
37	ICaGtN&NO 5s '63 A	47¾	47½	47¾
3	Inland Stl 3s '61	103¼	103¼	103¼
1	Inspirat C Corp 4s '52	102¼	102¼	102¼
30	Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	28¾	28	28¾
1	Int Paper 6s '55	100	100	100
1	Int Rys C Am 5s '72	95¾	95½	95½
8	Int T&T 4½s '39	97	96¾	96¾
14	Int T&T 4s '52	87¾	87¼	87¼
1	James F&C Ex 4s '59	46	46	46
18	KCPaS & Mem 4s '36	46¼	45¾	45¾
3	Kings Co Lt 5s '54	103¼	103½	103½
5	Lac Gas 5½s '53	84¾	84¾	84¾
3	Lac Gas 5s '53	80	80	80
4	L S & M S 3½s '97	77¾	77¾	77¾
9	Leh C'lN 4½s '54 A	72½	72½	72½
1	Leh Val Coal 5s 73 st	68½	68½	68½
1	Leh Val N Term 5s 54	44¼	44¼	44¾
1	Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	34½	34½	34½
4	Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	31	31	31½
20	Leh Val 4s 2003 st	29	29	29
2	Long Isl rfg 4s 49	88¾	88¾	88
8	Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	88	88	88
9	Louisv & Ark 5s 69	89	89	89

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
7	Lou&N 4½s 2003	92	91½	91½
1	Lou&NBo 2d M 4s 33	89¾	89¾	89¾
5	Mich Cen 4½s 79	54½	54½	54½
3	Mich Con Gas 4s 63	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1	Midland RRNJ 5s 40	84½	84½	84½
4	MRP&SStMarie 5s 38	15	15	15
10	MRP&SStM gen 4s 38	13¾	13¾	13¾
3	M-K-Tex 5s 62 A	34¾	34¾	34¾
13	M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	17¼	17	17¼
3	M-K-T 4½s 78	30¾	30¾	30¾
10	M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	40¾	40¼	40¼
7	M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	29¾	29¾	29¾
1	Mo Pac 5s 65A	30	30	30
19	Mo Pac 5s 77	30½	30	30
5	Mo Pac 5s 78C	29¾	29¾	29¾
42	Mo Pac 5s 81 I	30¼	30¼	30¼
2	Mo Pac gen 4s 75	3	3	3
7	Mont Pow 3¾s 66	103¾	103¾	103¾
5	Mor&Essex 4½s 55	35¼	35¼	35¼
1	Mor&Essex3½s 2000	38	38	38
2	Nat Dairy 3¾s 60	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
2	Natl Steel 3s 65	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
3	NJ Pow&L 4½s 80	109	109	109
5	NO Pu Sv 5s 52A	107	106⅞	107
3	NO Pub Sv 5s 56B	107¼	107¼	107¼
3	N Or Ry 4s 53	74¼	74¼	74¼
10	NO Tex&M 5½s 54	49	48⅝	48
6	NO Tex&M 5s 3AA	39¾	39¾	39¾
4	NO Tex&M 5s 54B	47¾	47¾	47¾
23	NYC rfg 5s 2013	50¼	50¼	50¼
73	NYC 4s 2013 J A	48¾	48¾	48¾
9	NYC gn 4s 98	48¾	47¾	47¾
1	NYC 3½s 46	84¾	84¾	84¾
7	NYC cv 3½s 52	84¾	84¾	84¾

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
3	NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞
30	NYChi&StL 4½s 78	62⅞	62⅝	62⅝
5	NY Dock Co 4s 51	62½	62½	62½
5	NY Edis 3½s 65	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1	NY O El L&P 4s 49	113	113	113
1	NY Lack&W 4½s 73	87½	87½	87½
36	NYNH&H cv 6s 48	41¾	41⅜	41⅞
49	NYNH&H 4½s 67	39¾	39¼	39½
5	NYNH&H 4s 56	33	33	33
13	NYNH&H 4s 56	33½	33⅛	33⅛
13	NYNH&H 3½s 54	33	31½	33
27	NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	32½	31½	32⅛
1	NY O & W rfg 4s 92	6¼	6¼	6¼
26	NY W&Bost 4½s 46	8	8	8
2	Niag Falls P 3½s 66	109¼	109¼	109¼
3	Nor'n & W 4s 96	125	125	125
3	Nor Am Co 3½s 49	103¾	103¾	103⅞
2	Nor Pac 4s 2047	80	80	80
2	Nor Pac 4s 2047C	80½	80½	80½
2	Nor Pac 4s 2047D	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝
2	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	47¾	47¾	47¾
9	Nor Pac 3s 2047	40	40	40
10	Ohio Ed 4s 87	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1	Ohio Ed 4s 65	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
3	Ohio Ed 3½s 72	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1	Ore RR & Nav 4s 46	106	106	106
3	Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
8	Pac G&E 4s 64	113½	113	113½
4	Pa Pwr & Lt 4s 60	99	98¾	98¾
1	Pen Co 4s 63	103¼	103¼	103¼
4	Pen Ohio Ed 4½s 77	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
12	Pen P & Lt 3½s 74	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
4	Pen P & Lt 3½s 69	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1	Pen RR gen 5s 68	107¼	107¼	107¼
4	Pen RR gen 4½s 80	130⅛	130	130
17	Pen RR gen 4½s 65	101⅞	100⅞	100⅞
1	Pen RR deb 6s	98	98⅛	98
17	Pen RR gen 3½s 81	99⅝	99⅜	99⅝
1	Pen RR 4s 48	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
6	Pen RR 4s 48 st	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
8	Pen RR 3½s 70	89⅝	89	89
1	Pen RR 3½s 53	89⅝	89	89
1	Peoria & East 4s 60	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛
2	Pere Marq 4s 56	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
8	Ph Read C&I 5s 49	9¾	9¾	9¾
1	Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1	Portl Gen El 4½s 60	85½	85½	85½
1	Readg 4½s 97 A	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝
8	Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝
1	Rem Rand 3½s 56	101½	101½	101½
1	Rio Gr West 1st 4s 39	73	73	73
3	StLIMid 4s&RoD 33	57½	57½	57½
58	St L S F 5s 50 B	13	13	13
34	St L S F 4½s 78	14¾	14¾	14¾
46	StLSF 4½s1Inc st	14¾	13¾	14
1	St L S F 4s 50A ct	13¾	13¾	13¾
1	St L S W 1st 4s 89	77	77	77
1	StPS&C 6hL4½s41	9	9	9
2	SA&A Pass 4s 43	100	11-32	100 11-32
8	Sea A L 4s 45 ct	8	8	8
15	Sea AL rfg 4s&Inct	8¾	8½	8¾
3	Sea-AllPin 3½s 64	103¼	103¼	103¼
1	Shawmut cv 4½s 50	102½	102½	102½
1	So Bell T&T 3½s 62	107½	107½	107½
1	So Bell T&T 3s 79	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
13	So Pac 4½s 69	91	91	91
3	So Pac 4½s 81	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
2	So Pac 4½s 49	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
30	So Pac rfg 4s 55	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
19	So Pac ctf 4s 49	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
23	So Pac 3½s 69	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
53	So Pac 4½s Ore 77	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
17	So Pac 3d Ter 4s 50	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
3	South Ry gen 6s 56	81¾	81¾	81¾
3	South Ry cn 5s 94	81¾	81¾	81¾
30	South Ry 4s 56	81¾	81¾	81¾
4	So Ry 4s 3d 56	81¾	81¾	81¾
8	Spok Int 4½s 2013A	89¾	89¾	89¾
1	Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1	Studebaker cv 6s 45	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
1	Swift & Co 2¾s 61	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1	Tex Corp 3s 65	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1	Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
4	Tex & Pac 5s TTB	98½	98½	98½
20	Tex & Pac 5s TD	98½	98½	98½
1	Third Ave aj 5s 60	10	10	10
1	Third Ave 4s 60	53	53	53
1	T St L & W 4s 50	45¾	45¾	45¾
3	Un El Mo 3½s 71	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
7	Un Pac 4s 68	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
7	Un Pac 4s 47	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
7	Un Cig-Wh Stra 5s 52	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
10	Unit Drug 5s 53	98½	98½	98½
13	Utah P & L 5s 44	98½	98½	98½
11	Virginian Ry 3s 66	77	77	77
1	Wheel&LE rfg 5½s 75	27¾	27¾	27¾
161	Wabash 4½s 81	32	31	32
179	Wabash 4s 81	28	27½	28
48	Wabash 4s 71	28	27½	28
1	Warren 4½s 46	101½	101½	101½
1	West Pen P 5s 83E	108½	108½	108½
1	West Shore 4s 2361	41	41	41
1	West Sh 4s 2361 reg	41	41	41
6	Westch Lt 3½s 67	104½	104½	104½
1	Westn Md 4s 52	31½	31½	31½
1	Westn Pac 1st 4s 46	31½	31½	31½
4	Westn Pac 4s 46 ctf	31½	31½	31½
4	Western Un 5s 51	33½	33½	33½
14	Western Un 4s 50	33½	33½	33½
9	Western Un 5s 50	33½	33½	33½
10	Wis Cen 4s &AD 50	19	19	19
1	Young S&T cv 4s 48	101½	101½	101½
13	Young S & T 3½s 60	90¼	90¼	90¼

Foreign Bonds

10	Argentine 4s '72 Pub	73¾	73¾	73¾
10	Argentine 4s '72 Ap	73¼	73¼	73¼
1	Brazil 6½s '27-'57	19½	19½	19½
1	Canada 3¼s '61	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
2	Canada 3s '67	100½	100½	100½
10	Canada 2¾s '65	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
13	Chile Mt Bk 6s '61 asd	16½	16½	16½
2	Cuba 5½s '53	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
60	Cuba 4½s '77	78	78	78
1	Cuba 4s '70	82	82	82
1	Denmark 4½s '62	78	78	78
18	N Sou Wales 5s '57	75	75	75
6	N Sou Wales 5s '58	75	75	75
3	Pernambuco 7s '47	13	13	13
2	Peru 2nd 6s 1961	11¾	11¾	11¾
1	Porto Alegr 8s 61	13½	13½	13½
22	Rio de Jan 1st 8s 53	13¾	13¾	13¾
3	Rio r 6s Stmp 52	18	18	18
2	Santa Fe (Prov) 4s 64	70½	70½	70½
3	Sao Paul City 8s 52	17¾	17¾	17¾

Total today, $2,902,200; previous day, $5,-923,000; week ago, $4,182,000; year ago, $7,900,700; two years ago, $5,782,000; 1941 to date, $1,932,504,000; 1940 to date, $37,194,230; two years ago, $647,000,000.

Dewey & Almy Net

Dewey & Almy Chemical Company reports operating profit of $266,176 for the six months ended June 30, subject to year-end verification by independent auditors, compared with $683,235 in the first half of 1941. After allowance of $410,000 for all taxes on income, estimating federal normal and surtax at 40 per cent, net profit for the six months ended June 30, 1942 was $266,176, equivalent to 66 cents per share on the 366,317 shares of common stock.

Gasoline Stocks Continue to Drop

NEW YORK (AP)—Stores of gasoline in the United States continued to decline for the week ended July 25 while light and heavy fuel oil supplies increased, the American Petroleum Institute reported.

Finished and unfinished stocks of gasoline decreased 1,788,000 barrels to 82,281,000 barrels during the week. Last week 84,069,000 barrels were reported on hand.

Residual fuel oil (heavy) advanced 586,000 barrels to 77,816,000 barrels and distillates (light fuels) increased 790,000 barrels to 35,-966,000.

Daily average crude oil production for the week stood at 3,690,600 barrels, a decline of 22,800 barrels from the previous week.

Refineries operated at 78.1 per cent of capacity, indicating a crude run of 3,658,000 barrels daily. Last week the figures were 76.5 per cent and 3,582,000 barrels, respectively.

Gasoline production for the week was estimated at 10,864,000 barrels against 10,963,000 the previous week.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Extra Rate	Payable	Holders of Record
Bost Wov Hose & R $1		Aug. 25	Aug. 15
Lamaque Gold Mines Ltd.		Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Merchants Fire As	25c	Aug. 4	July 27
Interim			
Bordens	30c	Sep. 1	Aug. 13
Accumulated			
Pitts Stl pr pf	$4.12½	Sep. 1	Aug. 19
Unit Gas Corp $7 pf	$3.75	Sep. 1	Aug. 7
Warner Bros Pictures pf	$4¼ct	Sep. 1	Aug. 14
Irregular			
Burdine's Inc	10c	July 30	July 20
Sperry Corp	75c	Aug. 14	Aug. 7
Reduced			
Amer Rolling Mills	20c	Sep. 15	Aug. 15
Tampa Elec Co	40c	Aug. 15	Aug. 5
Regular			
Am Can Co 7 pf	$1.75	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Boston Woven Hose & R	40c	Aug. 25	Aug. 15
Bklyn F Co Inc.	$1.75	Q Aug. 31	Aug. 7
Burdine's Inc pf	75c	Q July 30	July 20
Do pf	75c	Q Oct. 10	Sep. 20
Coca Dry Ginger Al	15c	Q Sep. 22	Sep. 10
Charis Corp	15c	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
Consol Ed Co	40c	Sep. 15	Aug. 7
Pruehauf Trailer	35c	Sep. 1	Aug. 20
Do $ cm cv pf	$1.25	Q Sep. 1	Aug. 20
Key Co	10c	Aug. 15	Aug. 10
Kresge (S S) Co	15c	Aug. 14	Aug. 5
Lamaque Gold Mines Ltd.	10c	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
Manhattan Shirt	25c	Sep. 1	Aug. 11
Merch Fire Assur	75c	S Aug. 1	July 27
Do pf	$3.50	S Aug. 1	July 27
Mohawk Carpet M	40c	Q Sep. 1	Aug. 11
Nat Gypsum pf	$1.12½	Q Sep. 1	Sep. 11
Nat Lead	12½c	Q Sep. 30	Sep. 11
Do 'A' pf	$1.75	Q Sep. 15	Aug. 31
Do 'B' pf	$1.50	Q Nov. 2	Oct. 16
Neisner Bros	25c	Q Sep. 15	Aug. 31
New Brit Gas Li	37½c	Q Aug. 1	July 24
NY&Q El & P Co	$1.75	Sep. 14	Aug. 31
Do $5 n-cum pf	$1.25	Q Sep. 1	Aug. 21
No Cent Pub Ut pf	$1.50	Q Aug. 1	July 21
Phillips Pet	50c	Q Sep. 1	Aug. 7
Pillsbury Flour M	30c	Q Sep. 1	Aug. 13
Tampa El Co Pr "A"	$1.75	Q Aug. 15	Aug. 5
Utd Eng & Fdry	$1.50	Q Aug. 15	Aug. 7
Do 7 pf	$1.75	Q Aug. 17	Aug. 7
Unit Gas Imp	10c	Sep. 30	Aug. 31
Do pf	$1.35	Q Sep. 30	Aug. 31
U S Steel	$1	Sep. 10	Aug. 20
Do pf	$1.75	Q Aug. 20	July 31

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	7½	8½
American Barge Line Co	9¾	10¼
American Hardware Co	21	23
American Manufacturing	23½	26¾
American Manufacturing 5 pf	79½	
American Wringer Co	3¾	4¾
†Amoskeag Company	19¾	...
†Amoskeag Company pf	43¾	...
Appleton Company	28¾	29½
Appleton Company 7 pf	107½	...
Applied Arts Corp	2¾	3¾
Arlington Mills	39½	42½
Arnold Print Works	4¾	6
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	23¾	25¼
Automobile Banking Corp A	1	1¾
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	11¾	13
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	30¾	33¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	103½	...
Berkshire Fine Spinning	8½	9¼
Berkshire Fine Spinning $5 pf	86½	...
Bird & Son Inc 6 pf	98½	...
Boston Wharf Company	17¾	19
Boston Woven Hose & Rub	29½	31¾
Brown Co	1.15	1.65
Brown Co pf	18¾	21½
Campbell A S Co Inc	3¾	4¾
Central Railway Signal A	30¾	...
Chapman Valve Manufac	27½	30½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	13½	15
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	13¾	15½
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	20½	23¼
Domestic Finance Corp pf	93¾	96¾
Draper Corporation	207½	215
Dwight Manufacturing Co	13	14½
Eastern Corporation	4	5
Eastern Corporation pf	13½	17½
Easton Co	12½	15½
Family Loan Society Inc	11¾	13½
Family Loan Society pf A	23½	26¾
Food Fair Stores Inc	41¾	45
Fruit of the Loom	8¾	10¼
General Fire Extinguisher	11¾	13
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	8¾	11½
Goodall Worsted Company	17	20
Graton & Knight Co	16½	17½
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	80	90
Graton & Knight Co cv pf	90	95
Great Northern Paper Co	28	30½
Greenfield Tap & Die 8 pf	48¾	...
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	13	16
Harrington & Richardson	2½	3½
Hathaway Mfg Co	7½	9½
Heywood-Wakefield Co	9¾	11¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	10½	12
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	19¾	22¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	23¾	26¾
Hood Rubber Class A	20¾	23¾
Ingrade Sylvania Corp pf	41	43¾
International Machine Tool	7¾	8½
Keith George E Co	11¾	14
Kendall Company	8¾	10¾
Kennedy's Inc pf	11¾	13¾
Landers Gratz & Clark	23½	26¾
Lincoln Stores Inc	19¾	22
Lincoln Stores ?	107	...
Lodlow Mfg Associates	92½	97½
Marathon Paper Mills	13	16
Martin-Bockwell Corp	4¾

How Salvage on Home Front Helps Victory on War Front

Wide World-Associated Press

NEW YORK—"Salvage," say the posters, "can help win the war. Contribute now."

So you dig.

You dig up a discarded pair of overshoes from the back of the hall closet; save toothpaste tubes, and clean and flatten tin cans; make stacks of paper bags, newspapers, shirt cardboards; pitch a leaky saucepan onto the country's growing salvage heap.

But then what?

What happens to all this stuff? What does that wornout pair of overshoes represent, when converted into military supplies? How many toothpaste tubes do you have to save to make an impression? If you collect 100 pounds of paper a month, how many shells will that pack? Is that saucepan going to help slap a Jap, and how?

Here's how:

Rubber—50 feet of garden hose (even very cracked garden hose) will make raincoats for four soldiers, or a life raft for the navy. Enough rubber can be reclaimed from a single hot-water bottle to make two yards of hospital sheeting. Two old inner tubes equal three heavy gas masks.

The giant earth movers which help build air bases and army camps run on tires that weigh 3,656 pounds. That's why, for each one, 260 automobile tires are not on the civilian market.

One old tire represents enough rubber to make boots for 18 parachute troopers, while 150 would fit out a Flying Fortress. At least 50 parts of a medium bomber (one of the B-25s that raided Tokio, say) need the rubber that would go into 1,000 pairs of galoshes. The 180 tons of rubber we used to cut into pencil erasers is ample for 200,000 gas masks.

And the 30,000,000 rubber bands this country used to produce a year ate up enough crude rubber to put bullet-proof gasoline tanks into 300 heavy bombers and also make treads, engine mounts, shock-absorbing cushions and machine-gun insulation for 300 tanks.

Scrap Iron and Steel—That old flat iron will yield enough steel for two helmets or 30 hand grenades. You garbage pail? One thousand .30-caliber cartridges (and for 111 garbage pails, one 75mm. howitzer). That old set of golf clubs rusting down in the cellar for two years represents a .30-caliber machine gun. If you and nine neighbors each could round up an old kitchen stove, you'd have sufficient steel to furnish the army with a scout car.

Steel for 26 heavy machine guns goes into a single automobile. And in case your refrigerator is getting balky, just remember that if we still were going along with peacetime production of refrigerators, we'd have to get along with 4,000 fewer medium tanks this year.

Tin—There's enough in 70 toothpaste tubes for the radiator of an Army truck. If your family saves the 18 tin cans they ordinarily would throw away in the space of two weeks, you'll save a portable flame-thrower. If you do it for a month, you've got the bushings for three machine guns.

Phonograph records — There's shellac enough in one 12-inch record to waterproof the primers on 50,000 .30-caliber cartridges, or to make one military signal flare which some day may direct our artillery to an enemy-blasting barrage.

Waste paper—That 100-pound stack you put outside the door this morning will be turned into containers for eighty 75-mm. shells, or 35 containers for shipping tinned foods to the Army, Navy, or Marines overseas. If you save 20 of those stacks, you'll have contributed to the production of 47,000 boxes for .30-caliber ammunition, or 71,000 dust covers for airplane engines, or 36,000 targets to sharpen our soldiers' aim.

Odds and ends—One old battery out of your car will yield the lead for three 3-inch antiaircraft guns. There's as much copper in a single six-foot electric cord as there is in 100 37-mm. antiaircraft shells.

A pursuit plane uses up aluminum equivalent to that in 7,700 pots and pans, while one of those giant, jarring juke-boxes contains enough brass for 750 cartridge cases, enough for five light machine guns, and 42 pounds of plastics that would do more good in the windows and control panels of Army and Navy planes.

Four old sheets contain linen to help make the wings, fuselage, and ailerons of a military training plane. The silk for more than 100 pairs of silk stockings is needed to turn out just one parachute.

If the new "victory razors" are to be made of zinc and plastics, it's because in 1941 the safety razor industry used 1,662,000 pounds of brass—which would have made 31,578,000 .30-caliber cartridges, or 3,947,000 cartridge clips for the Garand rifle.

Next time you are ready to discard something, pick your direction. If you throw it in the right direction you may hit a Nazi square in the face.

Indian Service Set For Chicago Move

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 30—Moving day for the United States Indian Service, when the various departments, now in the New Interior Building, are to be housed in the Merchandise Mart, Chicago, is scheduled for Aug. 11.

The Merchandise Mart, one of the world's largest buildings, is said at one time to have housed 30,000 employees. Later in August the Fish and Wild Life Service and the National Park Service will move there.

Employees of the Indian Service who do not wish to move to Chicago have found other positions already, although two thirds of the former staff, including many Indians, are remaining with the Bureau.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line for one insertion; 30c a line for three insertions within seven days; 25c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

APARTMENTS TO LET

NEWTONVILLE, MASS.—$55; insulated brick house, redecorated; 5 rooms and garage, sun parlor. Lasell 4940.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

YOUNG lady desires to find and share 2-3-rm. furnished apartment in Brookline, Mass., or vicinity, with lady 30 to 40 years; refs exchanged. Contact ASP, 3041 immediately.

COUNTRY BOARD

THE GATEWAY—BELLPORT, L. I. Invites Christian Scientists for study or recreation; beautiful country; swimming pool, private beach, 20-acre farm; home-cooked meals; ballroom, recreation rooms; golf course near by; 58 miles from New York via L. I. R. R.; low week-end rates. Write or telephone for reservations.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

QUIET and secluded home for those needing rest and attention. If desired, MRS. D. S. ANDREWS, 600 Grand Ave. and Jefferson Rd., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Baldwin 7705

HOUSES TO LET

ARLINGTON, MASS.—8 to 7 rooms, bath with shower; large porch; residential section; rear bus. Telephone Arlington 3749-M.

INSURANCE

INSURANCE in all its branches
FIRE ● AUTOMOBILE ● ANNUITIES
LIFE ● THEFT ● ACCIDENT
J. C. MINDEN
277 Broadway WO. 2-1174 New York, N. Y.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
540 W. 126th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

PAYING GUESTS

BROOKSIDE DAIRY, Bennington, Vermont—Old New England homestead, all modern improvements; ideal vacation spot; $15 and $18 weekly.

GARDEN HOUSE INN
Route #28, West Dennis, Cape Cod, Mass. Telephone Harwich 388-W-1
Comfortable rooms and good food. Hyannis trains met by appointment and free transportation to the beach.

SUMMER RESIDENCE CLUB, private estate; swimming, tennis, boating, art, music; students and monthly adults from $20 weekly; swimming and tennis available. Dayerwit, Stamford, Conn.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

Boys' Summer Camp and Farm located at Unity, Maine, on railroad. Sixty-five acres of land. Pine and birch grove bordering on lake. 14 buildings, boats, canoes, saddlehorses, saddles, bridles, archery and riflery equipment, electric lights, running water, 3 electric pumps, septic tanks and flush toilets, tennis courts, hotel electric refrigeration, well-equipped kitchen and dining room, beds, mattresses, station wagon, pianos, desks and miscellaneous equipment. Price $6,000. Address inquiries to Box F-24 The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Select, Exclusive, Management
ELIZABETH A. FISHER
1085 East 42nd Street—No. 5-8464

REAL ESTATE
advertisements are also published every Wednesday in the Coast-to-Coast Real Estate Directory of The Christian Science Monitor.

ROOMS AND BOARD

N. Y. C., 611 W. 156th St., Burgess—Beautiful, airy view room, semi-private bath; good meals. Elderly people accommodated.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., or vicinity on bus line—Business couple requires two bedrooms, garage and possibly board; terms. Write W. G. HAUSER, 960 Palmer Ave., Mamaroneck, N. Y.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

PLEASANT VIEW COTTAGE, Twin Mountain, New Hampshire—For rent, by day, week, or season. Rooms in Tourist home. One modern cabin for large party. Cottages all with kitchen and electric privileges. Out-door fireplace. Housekeeping cottages. Beautiful location. Mrs. W. L. Southland.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 30 Fenway, Entrance Hemenway St.—1 or 2 persons; transients; nr. The Christian Science Mother Church. Miss Hanscom. Com. 6366.

BOSTON, 167 Huntington Ave., Suite 4, 2nd floor; rooms with twin beds, running water; quiet; MRS. R. PENDEXTER. Com. 6391.

BOSTON, 30 Fenway, Apt. 6—Lovely furnished room for Army, Navy or business people. Call COM. 9219.

NEWTON CENTRE, MASS.—Large comfortable room, near transportation, meals if desired. Business persons. 62 Homer St. Las. 5477.

N. Y. C., 99th (100 Broadway) (127)—Delightful outside, redecorated, airy, adjoining bath; elevator; transients; near church; reasonable. RI. 9-9461.

N. Y. C., 2546 Grand Concourse (Apt. 1-B), 182 168th St.—2 sep. rms.; beautiful, quiet home, private; conv. trans. KI. 7-6131.

OCEAN CITY, N. J.—Summer resort; ocean front; attractive rooms; small apartments weekly; sun deck. MID-A-MAR. 820 4th St.

WEST SOMERVILLE, MASS.—3 large, attractive rooms on bathroom floor; suitable for business couple; single business; American family; near all car lines. SOM. 4482.

SUMMER BOARD

BAY HOUSE and Cottages, Orient, Long Island, N. Y. Informal family hotel on Peconic Bay; restricted; 35 corner rooms, cross ventilation, always cool. Boat, recreation, safe, sandy beach; excellent food, fresh vegetables, no bar; booklet; $35 and up weekly. F. M. KING.

SUMMER HOMES

LAKE WINNIPESAUKEE—Shore cottage, 4 bedrooms, 1½ baths, extra maid's room, toilet, 2 beds, studio livingroom; modern conveniences. Telephone. Supplies delivered. Reduced rent August and Sept.—$150.00. Garage, rowboat. Write studio, Governor's Retaine, Weirs, N. H.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 75c a line for one insertion; 65c a line for three insertions within seven days; 60c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

AGENTS WANTED

NEW EMBOSSED CHRISTMAS CARDS SELL 50 FOR $1. NAME-IMPRINTED. Exceptional values! Sells fast—gives liberal profits. Smart "LEADER" 21-card $1 Assortment pays you 50c. Other popular Christmas and everyday cards, $1 Personal Stationery, $2 assortment needed. Samples on approval. ARTISTIC, 136 Way Shaire, N. Y.

EXTRA money now—Show smart Personal Christmas Cards with name, 50 for $1, up. Outstanding values. Also $1-card assortment, 25¢ sample. Big profits, experience unnecessary. Rogers Publishing Co., Wayland & Station, 140 Monroe, Dept. 43, Rochester, N. Y.

CHRISTMAS CARDS—Show more, earn more. 21 fast-selling Assortments $1-card $1 PERSONAL NAME Christmas Gift Wraps, Notepaper, Everyday, etc. Up to 100% profit. New EMBOSSED Christmas Cards with owner's name, 50 for $1. Personal stationery; other fine values. Big sample assortment, Samples on approval. FRIENDSHIP, 427 Adams, Elmira, N. Y.

FURS

SILVER FOXES Magnificent pair pelts ($150 Value) Bargain at FAIR $75
Shipped on approval, anywhere. MILLER FUR CO., 140 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. Catalogue Free.

PHOTOSTATIC COPIES

Mail BIRTH CERTIFICATE or IMPORTANT LETTER and 1 dollar. 3 photostatic copies sent certified mail. Original returned. PHOTOSTATIC SERVICE, 7 So. 11th, Richmond, Ind.

Local Classified (Continued)

ANTIQUES WANTED

BRIC-A-BRAC and SILVER OPPORTUNITY SHOP
112 Boston Post Road Mamaroneck, N. Y.

BEAUTY SHOPS

WONDER BEAUTY SHOPPE, 731 Flatbush Ave.—3 Items $1.00 every day. Open 10 a. m.-8:30 p. m. Tel. BU. 4-9080, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BEDDING

SUPREME BEDDING CO.
Mattresses, box springs remade, made to order. 170 Amsterdam Avenue, N. Y. C. TR. 4-9697

DRESSES

LILYAN'S DRESSES
Beautiful Selection, $4.95, $6.95, $7.95. All sizes. Unusual Values. Open 9-9. LILYAN'S, 132 E. 59th St. (Bet. Lex. and Park), N. Y. C.

CLEANING AND DYEING

YVETTE BLESCHER
Cleaners — Dyers — Tailors
Drapes, Rugs, Blankets, Curtains Cleaned
30 East 10th St., N. Y. C. GR. 7-3099

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5972.

FURRIERS

BIERMAN FURS
FURS MADE TO ORDER, REPAIRED REMODELED, BLENDING, FUR STORAGE
3281 BDWY., Cor. 146th Street, N. Y. C. Riverside 9-1040

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED—JOB FREEMAN who has worked on Craftsman, Michie Vertical, Kelly and Miller Simplex Automatic Feeders. Personnel Dept., 1 Norway St., Boston

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER, 3 adults, 2 school girls; plain cooking, no heavy laundry; own room; state salary and phone number. Write Box P-9, Suite 1220, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

SALESMAN, 20 years' experience selling industrial and automotive oils and parts, plant manager, wants position in Florida, prefer west coast; now employed. F. J. TILLMAN, 1017 E. Marion St., Milwaukee, Wis.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE colored woman, Christian Scientist, desires part-time housework. Box M-34, Suite 1220, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

JEWELERS

WE PAY Highest Prices for Diamonds, Old Gold, Jewelry
WE DO ALL TYPES OF REPAIRS
HEIGHTS JEWELERS
740 W. 181st Street, West of Broadway, N. Y. C. WAds. 3-9320

MILLINERY

"MODETTE" FAMOUS SAMPLE HATS. Values $5.50-$12.50. Priced at $2.50-$3.50-$4.50-$5.50. Come in, browse around, no obligation to buy. "Modette," 45 West 42nd Street, New York, Suite 1048.

PAINTS AND WALLPAPER

BETTER PAINT AND WALL PAPER SERVICE
Window Shades, Linoleum, Venetian Blinds
218 N. Albany St., Ithaca, N. Y.
Personalized Service—Dial 2139

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
White "Z-Writ, Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes, pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT INC., 5 Bromfield St. LIB. 3013

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAYS, Knabes, other grands, perfect, reasonable; we buy, repair, and exchange. EMPIRE, 1293 5th Avenue (94th), New York.

PIANO TUNING

EXPERT TUNING and repair service, free estimates given within 20-mile radius. HARDMAN PECK & COMPANY, 32 W. 57th St., N. Y. C. Pl. 5-1100.

RUG CLEANING

RUGS EXPERTLY CLEANED
Stored, Altered, Dyed, Repaired, Fully Insured
ATLAS CARPET CLEANING COMPANY
47th Street, Corner Columbus Avenue, N. Y. C. Trafalgar 7-8000

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

BEACON RUG CLEANING CO.
Imperial Rug Cleaning, Repairing and Storing
71st St. at Blvd. East, Guttenberg, N. J.
Union 3-3300
We sell domestic rugs and carpets.
"A Complete Rug Service"

TYPEWRITERS

Underwood, Remington, Royal, Corona, Smith
CIRCLE TYPEWRITER CO.
Sold, Repaired, Rented and Serviced
9 Columbus Circle N. Y. C. Col. 5-4800

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWYER, 81 University Place, GRamercy 5-1818, N. Y. C.

BIG CASH prices for worn fur coats. Also men's used clothing bought. J. F. CO., 170 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-6468.

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. BORD 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1581

Connecticut

BRIDGEPORT

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: 4-8113.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

COOL COOL MEIGS
The largest air-conditioned store in Bridgeport

MEIGS & Co.
Corner of Main and Wall Streets

Henry C. Reid and Son
Registered Jewelers
American Gem Society
BROAD STREET
NEAR FAIRFIELD AVENUE

HOWLAND'S
Opens a Nutrition Center
Manned by O. C. D. Volunteers
Expert advice on nutrition problems, demonstrations, lectures, as part part of the national "Strength for Victory" program.

READ'S
August Sale
of Quality Home Things
Starts Saturday

CONNECTICUT

GREENWICH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Greenwich 2187. Hours: 9 to 5:30 daily, except Sunday. Wednesday, 9 to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

OSCILLATING FANS
10-inch. $10.00
Greenwich Hardware Co.
325 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 605

THE GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO.
Electrical Contracting and Repairing
262 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 532

ROUND HILL FARMS
Grade A, Jersey, Guernsey Milk
Telephone 188

HARTFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-3615, 1-4:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Expert Rug Cleaning
Retailers in Broadloom Rugs and Carpets
HAAS RUG CO.
3001 Main Street 2-6200

CAMERA SUPPLIES
The Harvey & Lewis Co.
852 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

CLEARANCE SALE
in progress
MEN'S & WOMEN'S SHOES
James Lawrence & Son
197 Trumbull Street

STEAK BROILER
30 Elm Street Phone 7-0897
SANDWICHES ONLY
No Heavy Cooking
Open Daily Except Sundays and Holidays
8 a. m. to 7 p. m. Evenings
6 a. m. to 3 p. m. Saturdays

HARTFORD
West Hartford
FOR A COMPLETE LINE OF
BIRDS EYE
Buy at
Central Delicatessen
907 Farmington Avenue, West Hartford

MERIDEN

W. G. SCHWINK
First Grade
MILK and CREAM
Dairy Products
763 Main Street Phone 1461

FRO-JOY ICE CREAM CORP.
Try Our Delicious
Plum Royal and Peach
for July
396 Main Street Phone 1144

MIDDLETOWN

TURNER STUDIO
207 Main Street
Portrait and Commercial Photographer
Cameras and Photographic Equipment
Movie Cameras and Projectors, Screens, Movie Film and Roll Film

NEW BRITAIN

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at
Raphael's
Your Gift Shop
505 Main Street New Britain

NEW BRITAIN DRY CLEANING CO.
Good Clothes Deserve Good Dry Cleaning
Call 364
Branch Offices: 80 W. Main St., 300 Main St., 1000 Main St.—Stevington, Conn.
Plant: 416 W. Main St., New Britain, Conn.

NEW HAVEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 6-0215, 1-5 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards
CLEANERS

JEANNETTE GIFT SHOPPE
Gifts—Greeting Cards
Occasional Furniture
1 Trumbull Street 1-5627

NORWALK

USEFUL GIFTS
for those in
Our Country's Service
●
DONNELLY'S
51 Washington Street, South Norwalk

CONNECTICUT

NORWALK (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 6-1794. Hours: 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Coverings, etc.
106 WALL STREET NORWALK

INSURANCE
General Insurance Agents
Handling All Lines Anywhere
Norwalk Agency, Inc.
110 Wall Street, Norwalk
SAMUEL J. KESSLER, Managing Director

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-0258, 1 to 5 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

AUGUST SALE of FURS
Quality Fur Coats and Fur-Trimmed Cloth Coats now at Jefinite August *Savings.*
Convenient Charge Account Service
H. FRANKEL & SONS
262 Atlantic Street, Stamford

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
900 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2100

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-2401, Hours: 9 to 12 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GREVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, Inc.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
Cash's Woven Name Tapes
Protect clothing of students returning to school.
3 dozen for $1.50 9 dozen for $2.50
6 dozen for $2.00 12 dozen for $3.00

Buy Your Bonds
and War Stamps in every department of the store.
The Miller & Peck Co.
WATERTOWN WATERBURY CHESHIRE

NOW IN PROGRESS
45th August Fur Sale
Shop in Cool Comfort
Lichtenstein's
33-35 EAST MAIN STREET

Maryland
ANNAPOLIS
JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate—Rentals—Insurance
9 School Street Phone Annapolis 2685

New York
ALBANY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-0794 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Use Your Charge Account and have the use of your convenient, easy-to-use Charge-Plate
WHITNEY'S

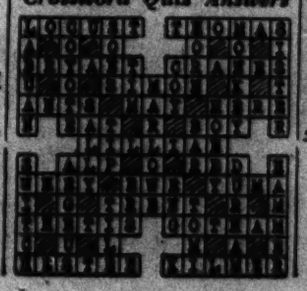
AUBURN

Harry F. Allen and Company
FINE FOOTWEAR
144 Genesee Street Auburn, N. Y.

HARRY'S TIRE SHOP
6-10 Garden Street Phone 130
TIRE Repairing Vulcanizing Retreading
SUNOCO GASOLINE and OIL
Complete Car Service — Modern Equipment

Ockenden Dairy
Golden Guernsey Milk
117 DUNNING AVENUE
Auburn's Finest Dairy Products
PHONE 2969

Crossword Quiz Answers



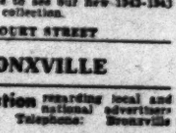
NEW YORK

AUBURN (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Auburn 2046-R. Hours: 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

REEDS READY TO WEAR
107 Genesee Street, Auburn, N. Y.
School and College Clothes
Skirts, Sweaters, Coats
Shop Early for Best Selection

BALDWIN



NU-KERNEL BREAD
HEIM'S BAKERY

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Binghamton 2-7005. 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLEARANCE SALE of SUMMER SHOES
Men's—Women's—Children's Quality Footwear
Final Reductions Now in Effect
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 Court Street

HALF-YEARLY SALE
Spring and Summer Dresses
HANNAH CROWE
Sixty-Eight Chenango
For Soldiers and Sailors
For Marines, Nurses and WAACs
OUR POST EXCHANGE
at Court St. Entrance offers valuable suggestions in timely and useful gifts. Some one you know in the Armed Services has a birthday today.
McLEAN'S

MORTON CO'Y, Inc.
Annual Sale of Furs and Furred Coats
You are welcome to see our new 1942-1943 collection.
37 COURT STREET

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Hours: Daily Telephone: Bronxville 3-3631.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEILSEN'S
Ice Cream
93 PONDFIELD RD., BRONXVILLE

IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY IT'S FLOWERS BY
THE NOSEGAY
65 Pondfield Road
We Telegraph Them for You Anywhere

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service—Storage Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST., Tel. 2-2251

Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
66 Pondfield Rd. Tel. 2-0153—2-0154

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Road Tel. 2-4000

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone LI 4836. Hours: Daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANERS
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

KENMORE BUILDERS SUPPLY CO.
Masonry Supplies
BRICK, CEMENT, LIME, PLASTER
DUPONT PAINTS
ROOFS INSULATING MATERIALS
30 HINMAN AT DELAWARE AVENUE
RIVERSIDE 6000

CORTLAND

Your Wet Wash comes to you clean and sweet from the
The Cortland Laundry
Phone 197

ELMIRA

Pasteurized Milk
(In the cream-top bottle)
Butter Ice Cream Buttermilk
DIAL 9171
EL-COR DAIRIES, Inc.

Kem-Tone
For finishing walls, ceilings. For finishing over wall paper.
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
191 No. Main St. Elmira, N. Y.

NEW YORK

FAR ROCKAWAY Cedarhurst

Wally Your Hairdresser
BEAUTY CULTURE
in all its branches
Cedarhurst 5283 443 Central Ave.
AIR CONDITIONED

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and telephone advertisers Flushing 9-2345. Hours: 9 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WALL PAPER
All Trends
Consultant
DECORATOR SERVICE
For Town or Country
ALEXANDER'S
137-62 Northern Blvd. FL. 9-6723-4

Lovely Flowers
WE GROW ALL OUR OWN
Member F. T. D. Flowers by Wire
Baier Lustgarten Florist, Inc.
138-18 Northern Blvd. Flowers
Next to Roosevelt Thea. Tel. 9-1444 and 4445

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone, Boulevard 8-7262. Hours: 10 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service
New and Used Carpets for Sale
HOPKINS-JONES
Corporation
109-30 159 St. Republic 9-5360

FREEPORT

MEN—COOL TROPICALS
Take a load off your shoulders and put on a smart cool tropical worsted or Palm Beach suit and beat the heat.
$19.50—$20.50—$22.50—Estab. 1894
ADOLPH LEVY & SON
FREEPORT, N. Y.

GREAT NECK

THE HIDDEN HOUSE
LUNCHEON—DINNER
AFTERNOON TEA
(Daily except Mondays)
Orders Taken for Home Made CAKES—PIES—ROLLS
661 Northern Blvd. G. N. 3695

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hempstead 2202-M daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRANKLIN SHOPS
INC.
Greater Long Island's Dept. Store
250 Fulton Avenue Hempstead, L. I.

WARTIME SHOPPING SERVICE
Save Gas and Tires
SHOP BY PHONE
Hempstead and Garden City Customers
Call HEMPSTEAD 2300
All Other Nassau County Customers
Call ENTERPRISE 4123
No Toll Charge on Enterprise Calls

THE NEW HEMPSTEAD RESTAURANT
(Formerly Hempstead Tea Shop)
432A NORTH FRANKLIN STREET
(Opp. Arnold Constable)
A New Modern Restaurant
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 55c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
Sunday Dinner 75c
432A North Franklin Street Hempstead 2201

HEMPSTEAD
Franklin Square

WALTER'S DELICATESSEN
BIRDS EYE
Delivery Free
Platters Decorated Free of Charge
204 Hempstead Turnpike Floral Park 770

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: HA. 4-3000. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Dulion's
LUNCHEON—DINNER
SUNDAY DINNERS
Served from Noon to 3:00
37-30 80th STREET HA. 4-1020

NEW YORK

JACKSON HEIGHTS (Continued)

McBRIDE'S
Attractive Garden Apartments
2, 3, 4 and 5 Rooms, $46 up
32-19 Roosevelt Ave. Ne. 9-7734

QUEENS RETAIL FURRIER
14th ANNUAL FUR SALE
Repairing Cleaning Restyling
37-41 82nd Street NE. 9-5525

JAMAICA

Republic 9-0400 | Repairs and Remodeling
AUGUST FUR SALE
John
CREATIVE FURRIERS
88-07 168th Street, Jamaica
Buy now from our fine new collection of smart furs and save.

MOUNT VERNON

FLOWERS for All Occasions
WESTCHESTER FLORIST, Inc.
Tel. Mo. 2-7320 25 South 4th Avenue
FLOWERS TELEGRAPHED

Milady Beauty Salon
MR. HARRY
Hair Stylist
105 Prospect Avenue
Mo. 2-7071

NEWBURGH

Highland Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
23-26 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 246 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and telephone advertisers Telephone: 2-7212, 9 to 12:30 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Kathryn Hayes
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
24-hr-48 hour service
Specialties, Gabardines, Non-Shrinkable
Tel. NEw Rochelle 2-2020
20 DIVISION STREET, NEW ROCHELLE

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Marine 9-2027 8:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JUELL M. BIE
Certified Gemologist
Elton Road 8-1314
7810 Fifth Avenue
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

Borough of Queens
(Cities listed alphabetically under New York State)

PELHAM

TEL. PELHAM 8-2620 HERMAN GLASSER
PELHAM PAINT & HARDWARE CO.
PAINTS ● HARDWARE
HOUSEFURNISHINGS
312 FIFTH AVENUE

PELHAM 8-1934
Wise Hardware Co., Inc.
DEVOE PAINT
PICNIC NEEDS CHARCOAL
LADYEX
129 Fifth Avenue, Pelham, N. Y.

PORT CHESTER

INSURANCE
Have you sufficient fire insurance on your home? Your furniture and personal effects? Ask for free inventory booklet. Also learn how you can save approximately 30% (based on actual schedule) through one of our strong non-assessable mutual fire insurance companies.
Merritt-Ramirez, Inc.
Bryan Building P. C. 3420

GEORGE A. NAEF, Prop.
Groceries—Fruits—Vegetables
Meats—Poultry
44 So. Regent St.
Phone Port Chester 3102
Free Delivery Service

SEE NEXT PAGE

SUBSCRIPTION COUPON

The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for _____ months, to be sent to the address below, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $5 1 year $10
NAME _____
STREET and NUMBER _____
CITY and STATE _____
MD-9

NEW YORK
POUGHKEEPSIE

Luckey's
GREAT ANNUAL MIDSUMMER
Furniture Sale
Look to the Home Store for Home Needs in this Great Money-Saving Event!
LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.

Fresh Fruits Are in Season
You'll enjoy them in our Delicious Pies
AND PASTRIES.
THERESA BAKE SHOP
272 Main Street Phone 2000

WALLACE CO.
August Fur Sale
MID-SEASON RUG and FURNITURE SALE

ROCHESTER
For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Glenwood 3500. Hours, 10 to 12, 4 to 7 daily except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd. East Glen 6161

ELDER'S MARKET
CHOICE MEATS
Home-Dressed Poultry, Fresh Fruits and Vegetables, Groceries
BIRDS EYE Frosted Foods
684 Monroe Ave. Monroe 2080

GLENWOOD 1240
FARMEN FOR LOWERS
331 DRIVING PARK AVENUE

WALTER G. LAUTERBACH
Jeweler
681 Clinton Avenue North

THERMIQUE permanent waves—No heavy heaters—quick—easy—suits all types.
MAY RYAN BEAUTY PARLOR
80 East Avenue Stone 2723

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSED POULTRY
625 Parsells Avenue
We Deliver Culver 451-452

INSURANCE
that has always paid dividends
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Clinton Avenue S at Court
Call or Write

Wellington Potter
INSURES ANYTHING INSURABLE
Lincoln-Alliance Bank Bldg.
Rochester New York
STONE 7584

SPRING HOUSE
2081 MONROE AVENUE
Luncheon 12 to 2 Dinner 5:30 to 8
Sunday Dinner 12:30 to 5
Closed Mondays
Operated by Cornucopia Inc.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2703 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 7-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 2787

Herman Brown
MEN'S WEAR
BATHING SUITS and Sportswear
9 NORTH PARK AVENUE
Tel. R. V. C. 2640

RYE
Get Your Coal Bin Filled Now
USE OUR BUDGET PLAN
10 Months in Which to Pay
To you folks that are using oil, consult me for your supply.
GEORGE F. GORMAN
87 Purchase Street Tel. Rye 188

SCARSDALE
NEILSEN'S
Ice Cream
67 GARTH ROAD, SCARSDALE

PLUMBING • HEATING
General Electric Heating Equipment
General Boiler Repairs
Furnace Cleaning
JOHN R. PHILIP
FREIGHTWAY
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 926

NEW YORK
SCARSDALE
(Continued)
Week Day Dinner 6:00-7:30, $1.25
Sunday Dinner, 1:00-2:30, $1.50
Heathcote Inn
A block from the station
Telephone Scarsdale 600-601
MRS. M. C. MacKENZIE, Manager

SCHENECTADY
BOOKS TOYS GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

Barneys
for FURNITURE

ST. ALBANS
Gulfway Auto Service
Jamaica 6-9647
179th St. and Linden Blvd., St. Albans, L. I.
Complete Motor Tune-up
by Machine
Guaranteed Auto Repairs
Ignition—Starters—Generators
Gulflex Lubrication—Cars Washed
FREE PICK-UP AND DELIVERY

SYRACUSE
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4341 daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Downyflake Shop
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
603 So. Warren, opp. Onondaga Hotel

FRANCIS HENDRICKS CO.
INCORPORATED
Kodaks, Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
339 South Warren Tel. 2-9229

UTICA
Gifts
Leather Goods Books Stationery
Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
REID, SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 69 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome and Fresh From "Utica's Cleanest Plant"
GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
TEL. 4-8113 628 HACKETT ST.

KEM-TONE
Sherwin-Williams Miracle Wall Finish
Covers with one coat! Wallpaper, Plaster, Wallboard, Brick, Painted Walls, Cement Surfaces. Dries in one hour! No Paste. No Muss. No Bother. Newest, Smartest Pastel Colors!
Mohawk Wallpaper & Paint Co.
215 John Street Tel. 3-5120

WATERTOWN
Every Piece of Furniture Reduced
Yes, Empsall's August Sale of Furniture starting July 30, reduces every piece of furniture in our entire stock.
Empsall's

WHITE PLAINS
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone White Plains 2607 9 a. m.-12 a. m. except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BLACK, STARR & GORHAM
FINE STATIONERY
222 E. Post Rd. • White Plains 5800

Hardware, Paints and Varnishes, Housewares, Lighting Fixtures, Linoleums, Wallpaper, etc., at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
200 East Post Road, White Plains

WHITE PLAINS 2726
GEORGEOU & KEROS
212 EAST POST ROAD, WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK
Furriers

Emmadine
Direct from our farms at Hopewell Junction, New York
20 Paulding Ave. Phone 8810
A complete selection of Famous Gantner Swim Trunks for men and boys—$1.95 to $5
Stone's
"Authorized Agency for Camp Stone"
199 MAIN STREET W. P. 1979

Mamaroneck
Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. Roy Halsey, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. AND NEW STREET
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephone—Mamaroneck 1181, Scarsdale 0750
Mamaroneck 2848
No connection with any other Laundry—or with any of a similar name.

Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Quotation

WHAT we see depends mainly on what we look for. — JOHN LUBBOCK.

Stamp Notes

(Wide World Features)

While headlines reveal that Argentina's Foreign Minister, Enrique Ruiz Guinazu, told secret sessions of the Chamber of Deputies that his Government refused to convoy its merchant ships as suggested by Washington, news also arrives of a new Argentine stamp. This stamp, previously predicted, is a five centavos commemorating the 100th anniversary of the birth of Jose Manuel Estrada, a distinguished Argentine educator.

Jose Manuel Estrada was among the first of an idealistic Argentine generation to pay attention to the education of the working classes, according to stamp news from Ernesto Maurer, of Buenos Aires. Estrada was director of the public education in Buenos Aires province and dean of the Colegio Nacional, oldest high school there. He was a famous history lecturer.

This new issue of 2,000,000 stamps was authorized by Government decree last August. It was printed in the Casa de Moneda (official mint house). The stamp is brown violet and of the same size as the last commemorative values. The post office is authorized to complete the current series by issuing a 35 centavos for letters marked "registered express." This will show the picture of the post office building in Buenos Aires and have the following inscription: "Republica Argentina, Correos, 35 c, Palacio Central de correos y telegrafos." Date of issue has not been announced.

* * *

It takes as much as 45 days to get an airmail letter to Buenos Aires and about 18 to get a reply.

* * *

From Brazil come a 400-reis violet stamp and a 400-r brown. The violet stamp shows a map of the country with three arrows pointing west. Inscription in "Goiania Inauguracao *Oficial*" and is to play up efforts of President Vargas to develop land rich in lumber, rubber, gold, silver and precious stones. The other stamp shows a hand holding the Torch of Enlightenment against a map of Brazil. It is for the commemoration of the eighth Brazilian Congress of Education.

* * *

First stamp to bear the portrait of King Feisal II is the same type of stamp and design as the 1934-38 issue with the portrait of the new King replacing the portrait of King Ghazi. The color is red-rose and sepia.

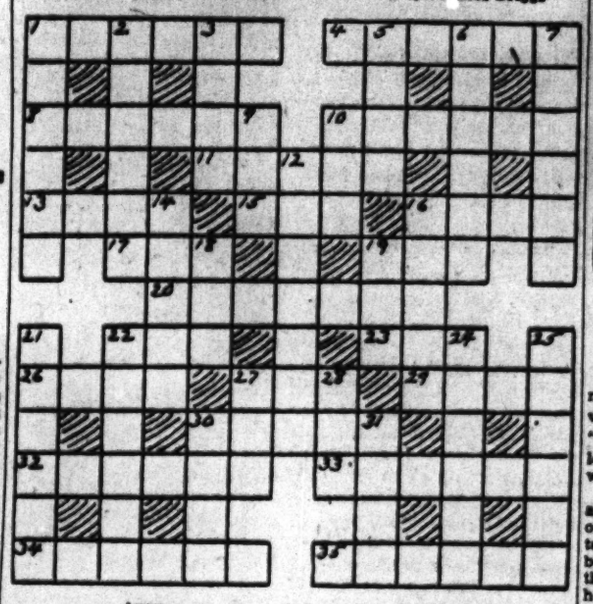
* * *

Latest issue of Honduras stamps is overprinted for airmail use. The 15-centavos blue and 46-c brown carry red overprint: "Correo Aereo" and LO 08 or L 0.16, respectively.

STAMPS
VICTORY PACKET FREE—Includes stamps from Tanganyika — British Caymans Islands — Animal — Scarce Babyhood—Coronation—Early Victorian—Airmail—Map Stamps—with Big Cut-alongs—all guaranteed to pay postage. GRAY STAMP COMPANY, Dept. CM, Toronto, Canada.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is a kind of earthenware which suits Wang's troops in "The Good Earth"?
6—What American playwright was author of "The Wishing Hour"?
9—What poet was born at Cummington, Massachusetts?
10—What are machines used to hoist and carry heavy weights?
11—What is first name of Bocconegra, operatic hero?
12—A myrmecologist studies what?
13—The emerald is birthstone of one born in what month?
14—In this place.
16—Would you eat, saw, or row a crumpet?
17—Second to what in Tarkington's novel?
20—What was first name of Miss Russell, famous American actress?
22—High mountain.
23—The stirrup has bill and feet of what bird?
26—What is the watery part of milk?
27—Female sheep.
28—What is a city of southwestern Arizona?
29—What is a river of England?
30—Who was mother of Achilles?
32—Three wise men of what village sailed in a bowl?
34—What is first name of Miss Prynne, Hawthorne heroine?
35—What American poet wrote "Trees"?

Down

1—What is an island off coast of Borneo?
2—Prairie wolf is what?
3—What do you call descendants in general?
4—What cape is at southern extremity of South America?
5—Who named that lilac to initials.
7—What is relationship of Gretel to Hansel?
8—What is Linkumwater's first name in "Nicholas Nickleby"?
10—Elements.
13—Who wrote poem beginning: "Come live with me and be my love"?
14—What "is the darling of my heart"?
15—What sweet substance did Owl and Piglet eat take with them?
18—What is pointed end of anything?
19—To hinder.
21—What is a separate tress of hair worn to build up a coiffure?
22—According to legend, the Aegean Sea was named after whom?
24—In what city of North Carolina is Duke University?
25—What are used to play a xylophone (sing.)?
27—Bitter vetch.
28—Where was William Wordsworth born (abbr.)?
30—What is a piece like a small domino used in mah-jong?
31—What town is renowned as place of Ovid's banishment?

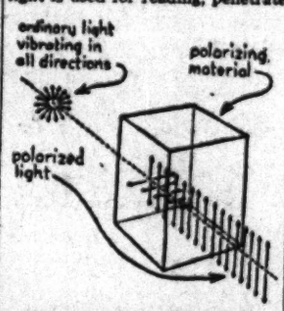
(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Did You Ever Wonder

How Polarized Light May Be Used to Improve Desk Illumination?

Ordinary light is thought to vibrate in all directions at right angles to the light beam. The up and down vibrations, when the light is used for reading, penetrate the paper and the ink and serve to bring out the detail and color of the printed matter. Other vibrations in the same beam, but vibrating from side to side, strike the paper at a flat angle or horizontally and glance off, causing glare. By using polarized light, which vibrates in but one plane, the horizontal waves can be cut off and only the useful vertical waves directed to the surface of the paper. With the glare thus eliminated, the lamp may be placed directly in front of the reader, providing an even distribution of light across the reading matter, and light of higher intensity may be used without the reader experiencing a sense of excessive brightness.

W. P. Kennedy.



The polarizing material absorbs the horizontal vibrations, transmitting only the light that vibrates horizontally.

In Lighter Vein

Daylight "Blackout"

A member of the Monitor staff, just back from a brief sojourn in a Maine village, reports that the A. R. P. is on the job in that area. It seems that during his stay the telephone rang just before dusk and upon answering he heard a friendly voice say: "I'm calling to tell you that the blackout is over."

"Blackout!" replied the perplexed vacationist. "How can you hold a blackout in the daytime?"

Patiently, the friendly voice explained: "Our folks go to bed so early we have to."

Sympathy

An office boy was given the task of replying to a letter from a chronic grouch who was always complaining about something to somebody. Here is the boy's reply:

"My Dear Sir, I received your note of April 2, and after carefully reading same I sat down and just cried and cried and cried. Yours truly."

Park-School Plan

(Rochester Democrat & Chronicle)
Glencoe, Ill.

Park vandalism committed mainly by school children, forced village officials to develop the "park-school plan" under which losses amounting to $10,000 a year were cut to $500.

Put into practice about 10 years ago when the town became the owner of a seven-acre tract next to a public school, the plan has been expanded until now all of the school children serve as park helpers. Supervision of the project is in the hands of the assistant school superintendent. The children operate a wild flower sanctuary, raise chickens, and conduct a nature museum. This year a victory garden was added.

Sunken Shipyard

Instead of building merchant ships high on ways and sliding them down to the sea, the Pacific Bridge Co., Alameda, Calif., simply digs a hole, builds the ship in it, and releases water into the hole to float the ship out of the graving dock for final fitting. The prefabricated ships to be built by this below-sea-level method will be completed in about 30 days. The graving dock launching eliminates dangerous greased ways.—Business Week.

Just for Fun

Gene Carr

"He always sleeps on his decisions."

Brevities

Portland Oregonian: This is a fair land, in which women who have driven cars for 25 years are just learning what's under the hood.

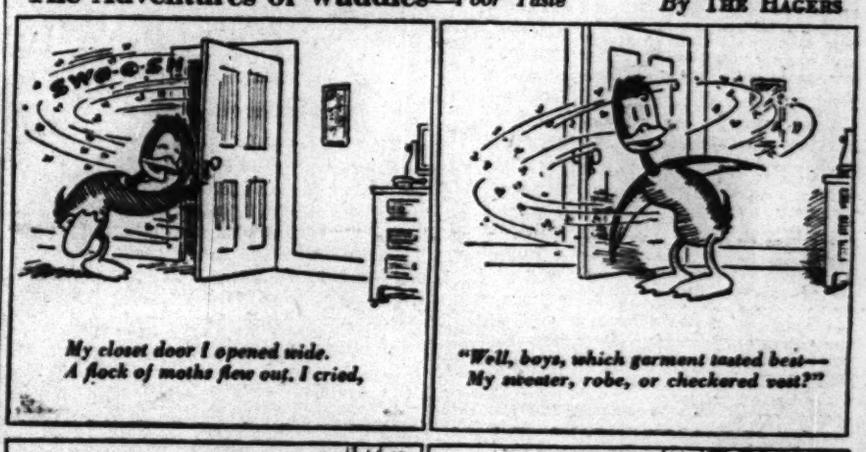
Detroit News: The Skeptics at the next meeting will remove the gravel from a typewriter eraser, to see what salvage rubber, if any, remains.

A Verse for Today . . .

In his favour is life: weeping may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning.—Ps. 30:5

The Adventures of Waddles—*Poor Taste*

By The Hackers



My closet door I opened wide.
A flock of moths flew out, I cried,

"Well, boys, which garment tasted best—
My sweater, robe, or checkered vest?"

"Moth balls and crystals we don't mind,"
The head of the marauders whined.

"But down with closets that are full
Of clothes made from synthetic wool!"

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*One Might Have Settled for a Small Breeze*

By Le Pelley

ANOTHER HOT DAY, ISN'T IT
I GUESS SO —
WHAT WE NEED IS A GOOD HARD RAIN TO COOL THINGS OFF
?
YOU NEVER KNOW WHEN TO KEEP YOUR BIG MOUTH SHUT !!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A Ride Would Be Nice but I Can Make Out All Right Without It!*

By Rodgers

Boy! oh boy! Today was the kind of a day I'd like to pile into the car and take a ride in the country.
Stick my head out of the car window and let the wind whistle through my ears!
"Phooie!" I said to myself!
PARKWAY
All I need is a little effort and imagination!
And I can get practically the same effect!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Why Waste 50 Million Hours?

Production plus transportation is the chief demand of the hour in civilization's dire emergency.

Planes enough, tanks enough, guns enough, men enough there may be in Great Britain to open a second front on the European Continent—but have the United Nations ships enough to carry supplies to the huge army that such a step would necessitate and maintain it in action—while maintaining all the other widely separated fronts?

The needs of the United Nations make it imperative that the American production machine be geared to its highest efficiency. It is surprising, therefore, that eight Washington agencies are willing at this time to propose imposing a maximum ceiling of 48 hours on the American work-week.

The recommendations of the Federal agencies for one day's rest in seven, a 30-minute meal period, and vacations may be reasonable in times of peace, but in Great Britain a 52-hour week is felt to be a reasonable maximum and is gradually being established. Surely American workers are able to do as much as those in Britain.

Men working on a certain type of machine gun greatly needed for installation in the wings of fighter planes worked 12-hour shifts, seven days a week, in one New England plant until the immediate need was met. Another plant, turning out submarines, found a 15-minute lunch period agreeable to the men because they were able to open their boxes and eat on the spot. They understood the need for their product, just as did the English workers who shot British war production up phenomenally just after Dunkirk—and such instances probably are numerous.

It must be obvious that even if there is enough matériel in the possession of American and British forces to attack the enemy in Europe with real chances of success—which is still doubtful—a huge reserve must be created and a cargo fleet built of such overwhelming proportions that supplies sufficient for troops abroad can be landed in spite of the ravages of submarines.

But to turn out these urgently needed planes and tanks and guns and shells, and the ships to carry them, as well as the troops, every ounce of manpower energy, every possible hour of work is demanded—NOW.

Today 12,500,000 men and women are engaged in war industries. To limit them to 48 hours when they are willing and able to work 52 hours is not merely unjust to them, but a blow to American effort. Four extra hours per week for 12,500,000 workers will mean 50,000,000 additional hours. Fifty million hours of effort each week toward the elimination of Hitler, Hirohito & Co. Fifty million hours—three billion precious minutes—each week! Can we afford to waste them?

Sabotage Is War

A majority of Americans are puzzled, some are disgusted by the legal delays in dealing with the eight men Berlin sent by submarine to carry on sabotage in the United States. More than one citizen has said, "Why give them any kind of trial? It only makes us look soft and weak." We venture the opinion that final disposition of this case will not be such as to encourage more landings from submarines. Care to mete out justice is a sign of strength rather than of weakness—and a court can get more information than a firing squad.

Even so we hope the Supreme Court will quickly clear up the questions that have been raised before it by defense counsel. It should be recognized that in making their pleas those officers are only carrying out orders to defend the accused to the best of their ability. It is not so clear why the Supreme Court should have had to listen to the argument that these men were using Nazi submarines to escape from Germany. One would suppose that the Court's principal task was not to pass on the guilt or innocence of the accused, but to say whether that question should be settled by the military commission or by the regular courts.

Questions from the bench indicate that the justices have no more doubt than the layman that these men came as invaders and forfeited any claim to trial in a civil court. If so, the decision should not be long delayed. So far it does not appear that letting these men be heard has given any aid and comfort to the enemy. Yet justice should not have even the appearance of hesitation or confusion.

Until it was established that the men arrested were the men who landed from submarines, there was some reason for according them rights under processes which protect the innocent—processes which must be preserved even at some risk. But once they had confessed to landing with the sabotage material, the paramount right was plainly that of the American people to defend themselves against attack.

Any spy can say he did not want to be a spy. But sabotage is war, and acts leading to it must be treated as war. Defense against it cannot wait until the process has culminated in the final overt act of blowing up factories or bridges. Waiting until the attacker struck has made too many free peoples the slaves of the Nazis.

Bomb Etiquette

To pour or not to pour is a question which has been the cause of considerable agitation. Heretofore American householders have been taught that the unexpected dropping in of an unfriendly bomb, called for most delicate treatment. Warnings of its explosive nature have been dire. Society in general has been cautioned to resist the temptation to be among those who "poured" on such occasions, and to confine ministrations to a fine spray of water.

However, etiquette styles change with bombs as with doughnuts, and the Emily Posts of Civilian Defense now have ruled that bombs not only may be drenched but "dunked." Though there remain some sticklers for the genteel process, the treat-them-rough group point out they are but following the lead of those more versed in the art of greeting the uninvited visitants.

Some time ago the people of Great Britain learned through experience that the main thing was to get on with the war, and not waste time either in pampering bombs or arguing over their disposal. They douse them promptly and without ceremony.

Alice in Economic-land

It was just a year ago that President Roosevelt told Congress he could see the first hints of inflation on the horizon and, so, wanted price-control legislation. The situation was clear then like a field of new fallen snow. But in 12 months the Mad Hatter has been galloping around. His fuzzy tracks have muddled everything up.

It's a situation worthy of Lewis Carroll.

"In this direction," said the Cheshire-Cat, waving his right paw round, "is the steel worker who must have 44 more cents a day."

"Really," said Alice-in-economic-land, "what is he to do with it?"

"Oh, probably make a lot of trouble," replied the Cat, stretching his other paw.

"I don't know what you mean, I'm sure," Alice said.

"Never mind," answered the Cat. "In that direction lives the farmer. He hasn't any ceiling."

"Oh, dear!" exclaimed Alice.

"He doesn't want one," explained the Cat. "That means he can charge as much as he pleases for what he raises, or almost what he pleases."

"Then the steel worker can buy what the farmer has to sell?" asked Alice.

"And pay the farmer's price," agreed the Cat, "only I forgot to tell you . . ."

"What?" asked Alice.

"Well, over there lives the storekeeper. He buys from the farmer and sells to the steel worker, and he has a ceiling. So he can charge the steel worker only so much and that leaves the steel worker with all that money. It's really quite distressing."

"Doesn't the steel worker save his money or buy War Bonds?" inquired Alice.

"Not enough," replied the Cat, wearing a perplexed frown on his face. "He spends the money buying a lot of things, which means there won't be enough for you and me."

"Well, if he won't save, he should be made to put his surplus into war taxes," insisted Alice, growing quite indignant.

"Of course," agreed the Cat. "Everybody knows that. But, you see, there is Congress. . . ."

"Yes?" prompted Alice.

"The workers might not like it, and they vote for the Congressmen who vote the laws, so it makes it quite difficult."

"I suppose it does," agreed Alice.

"Unless, of course, everybody decided they really wanted to win the war no matter what the sacrifice was," concluded the Cat getting to his feet.

"How true," remarked Alice, bidding adieu.

After licking six square inches of A stamp, motorists may be convinced that a sugar shortage really exists.

Europe "Verboten"

Flexing of Nazi muscles along the Paris boulevards is doubtless intended to awe the maid Marianne as well as to frighten off her British and American champions. Influential Frenchmen just arrived in London have reported that France is ripe for revolt and awaits the opening of a second front as its cue.

Another object of the military display—in which Nazi troops are reported to have marched through Paris toward the west, armed with new weapons—is to counteract the effect of Russian statements that German forces in the west have been stripped to reinforce those fighting the Soviets.

This move by the Nazis would indicate that they are taking the second-front threat seriously. It would also suggest that back of Dr. Goebbels's jaunty remarks about entrance to Europe being forbidden, there is a desire not to have his statement put to the test. Reports from the Continent acknowledge that the Germans are strong in the west, but say they are trying to appear stronger than they are.

The Nazis obviously are preparing their own people for something that Berlin has begun to recognize as a likelihood. Nazi spokesmen at first said that an Allied invasion of Europe could not happen; now suddenly they have begun saying that the Allies must undertake it to relieve the Russians.

One of the problems any invasion threat raises for the "Herrenvolk" is how to deal with the increasing pressures of revolt among the oppressed peoples. Parading through Paris will hardly prove enough for this purpose, should the French people hear that their allies from Britain and America have returned in force to French soil.

Our Readers Say—

Why Hoard the Cannon?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

For several months we have donated our washed and flattened tin cans to the U. S. A. salvage drive. We are very happy to be able to take part in the Nation's defense effort by doing this, but at times it seems that there are other means that are overlooked in this matter of saving scrap metal. Right outside our window, facing a public park, there is an old cannon, a memorial to Admiral Dewey's victory at Manila Harbor. It is made of iron, fifteen thousand pounds of it. Is there no way of putting this cannon to better use?

HERBERT GRANHOLM

Jersey City, N. J.

Scrap for Uncle Sam

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Hearing over a regular evening broadcast that the United States Government needed a fresh collection of scrap iron immediately and urgently, I, a civilian, too old to take part in heroic military service, at once proceeded to furnish my bit of scrap for war materials by stripping my Commonwealth-Avenue house of the iron railings around the grass plot bordering the sidewalk.

Certainly these railings seem only frills at a time when the survival of home itself and the rescue of millions of decent, innocent folk from inhuman bondage depend upon the war effort of ourselves and our allies.

If other owners of grass plot railings care to follow suit I will gladly arrange for their collection.

MRS. HERBERT LYMAN

Milton, Mass.

"Technically True," but . . .

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In an article headed: "Aid Supplied to Enemy in Name of Liberalism," which appeared in The Christian Science Monitor, was the following statement: "I have received two leaflets from 'a negotiated peace' propagandist, who maintains a fairly large office in New York. He has long been active in the Henry George single tax movement." The article goes on to associate this person with Bundists, Christian Frontists, Coughlinites and Fascists.

Having thoughtfully read "Progress and Poverty" and other works by Henry George, I was amazed at the above quoted statement, which seems by inference to associate Georgism with anti-Democratic activities. I went to some pains to investigate the story. I found out that the above statements are technically true. However, it seems to me only fair to publish the fact that the person in question is no longer associated with the Henry George movement. He turned away from it some time ago to ideas of which Georgists heartily disapprove.

"Progress and Poverty," which explains Henry George's theory of a proper solution of perhaps the most perplexing problem of human government—that of distribution of wealth—may be read by the most loyal democratic American with both profit and pleasure.

SARAH I. YATES

Woburn, Mass.

A Channel for Fifth Columnists?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The public has been told that a great many dollars are being taken from our soldiers by fortune-tellers. While it is a pity that the boys waste so much money, I wonder if the worst possibility has not been that of Fifth Columnists using this channel to weaken the morale of our fighting men.

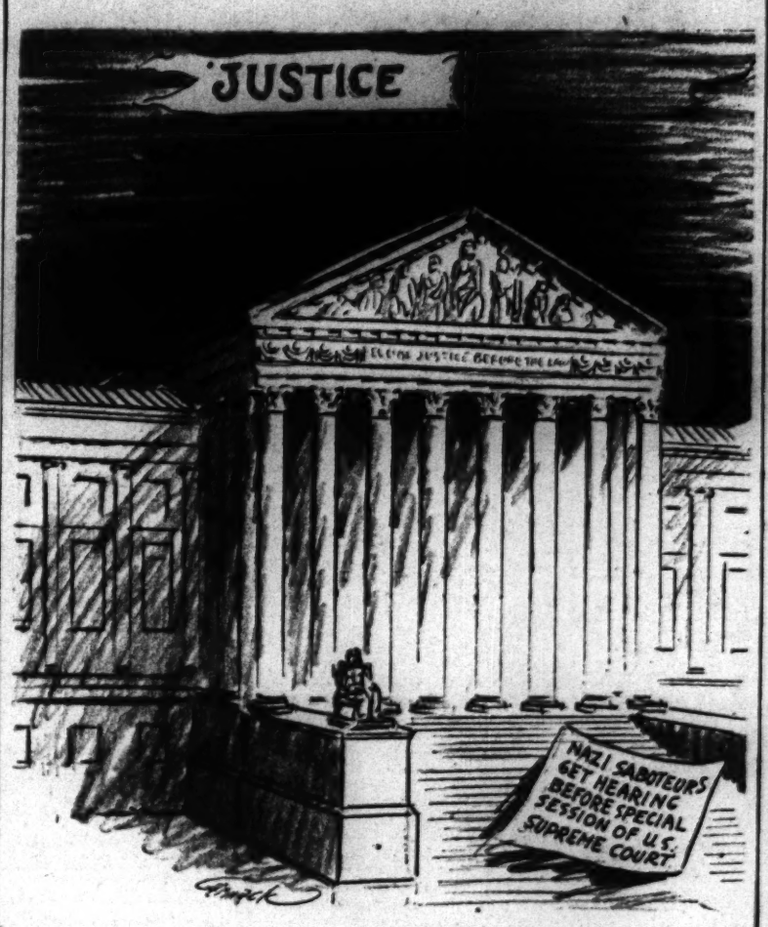
I hope that you use your influence to get the evil practice outlawed.

E. L.

Reseda, Calif.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Still Unrationed



What a Soldier Writes Home About

A private of the U. S. Army writes his aunt from "Somewhere in Australia."

Dear Aunt Doris:

Australia is practically like America. The people are white, speak the same language, sing our songs, see our movies. I believe it would be hard to find two other peoples so much the same as the Aussies and the Americans. I am stationed in a city that would compare favorably to any in the United States. In fact, it is newer and cleaner than the City of Chicago. . . .

It is fall here now; and winter will soon be upon us. . . .

Another thing that is somewhat difficult to get used to is the fact that the traffic moves on the left side of the street and the cars are driven from the right-hand side. However, most of the cars are American. . . .

The tram fare is only a few pennies a ride, but no transfers are used. You pay each time you get on a car. We soldiers pay half-fare, which is usually 1 penny (Australian). . . .

The people here are most friendly. You can start a conversation with almost anyone you meet. The city is full of hospitality houses for visiting soldiers. They also have an amusement park similar to Riverview in Chicago, and a first-class zoo. The theaters have American pictures, which are a little old but just as good. . . .

The juke boxes (yes, they have them here, too) use American records, which had been popular about a year ago in the States. . . .

The city is somewhat closed down over the week-ends and in the evenings on account of the "brownout." This is a blackout that isn't so black. . . .

Write when you can. . . . Do not mention Australia at all on the envelope.

HARVEY

From a Yale graduate, a private at the Aberdeen, Md., Proving Ground, who describes incidents of his leave in New York.

At the U. S. O. Club in New York they have free tickets for plays, shows, concerts and athletic events. . . .

The Stage Door Canteen, run exclusively by stage people, for Army and Navy men, has a dance floor and tables, and offers free milk, coffee, sandwiches, cake and candy—absolutely no liquor. It is open every night from 5 to 12. The hostesses are all young actresses or would-be actresses. You can dance with them all you want. There are also some older women who spot the quiet, bashful boys and talk with them. All the time they have entertainers dropping in and putting on their acts for the fellows. . . . One of the rules is that none of the girls can leave the Canteen with a service man.

Last week one night they had Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne washing dishes and Katharine Cornell checking coats. After I left, one of the fellows told me that Dinah Shore came in and sang a few songs for the boys. . . .

I arrived in New York at 8:30, and went to the Stage Door Canteen that night and again on Sunday evening before I left. I met some very fascinating girls; among them, two Vassar girls. It was just like a reunion when they found out I went to Yale. One of them is a Phi Beta Kappa, and is now appearing in a play, "The Strings My Lord are False," on Broadway. Another was an Austrian motion picture actress. She has been in this country for three years, and at present is in radio work, broadcasting American programs to German countries. She appeared in a very famous Austrian picture, "Mädchen in Uniform," and played a dual role in another which is showing now in New York, "Keine Worte für Liebe," if I remember rightly.

Another girl I met writes a comic strip called "The Spirit." Up to recently she had worked for the man who wrote it, but he was drafted and she inherited the job.

The work I am in now is exactly the kind I wanted, since it involves teaching and direct working with personnel. . . . Thanks a lot for the cookies.

DAVE

An Irish Woman Opens Her Heart

Our home is just an ever-open door for the boys. We have made some very charming friends and have been so fortunate in getting a good type coming about. We have some very happy musical evenings and have got our tennis court in good order. The boys love a game after which we have a sing-song and "a wee cup of tea." I am happy to say not one of our friends touches drink, and I look on them all as my "adopted sons." We will have a very lonely home when the war is over but will feel content, having done our bit in trying to make the boys happy by giving them a little home life. After all, we never could make up to them for what they are doing for us.—From a woman Somewhere in Ireland to the mother of an American soldier, as published in the *Oklahoma City Times*.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To see books rightly—Ruskin.

Inalienable Right for All

Democracy is the concrete embodiment of the ideal of freedom. The underlying principle of democracy, that those who must obey the laws have the right to make them, goes without saying in America. It has become part of the flesh and blood of the American, as Wilson said. That is why Wilson wanted to make sure whether the Syrians desired to be governed by the French and the Mesopotamians by the English before awarding mandates, a point of view more than a little bewildering to the European diplomatic mind. . . .

The respect for independence and freedom that the Monroe Doctrine guarantees for the American continent, when raised to a world principle, makes freedom and independence the holy inalienable right of every nation. . . .

In that memorable session of Congress of January 8, 1918, Wilson said: "An evident principle runs through the whole program. It is the principle of justice to all peoples and nationalities, and their right to live on equal terms of liberty and safety with one another, may they be strong or weak."—From "America We Need You," by E. Mueller-Stuemmheim. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin. 1931.)

The Wide Horizon

A Scandinavian Federation?

By the American Swedish News Exchange

STOCKHOLM

Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal and leader of the British House of Commons, in an interview with Alvar Anderson, Swedish journalist, published in the current issue of the *Veckojournalen* (Weekly Journal) of Stockholm, states that a Scandinavian federation of a free Sweden, a free Norway, a free Finland, and a free Denmark is essential to the future stability of Europe. Both Great Britain and the United States will welcome Sweden's help in the work of post-war reconstruction in Europe, Sir Stafford is further quoted as saying. Sweden's humanitarian work of assistance to Greece and "other suffering countries" is "highly appreciated among the United Nations," the article also says. Excerpts follow:

"When you speak of a federation, do you mean a political unity in the strict sense of the word?" Sir Stafford was asked, following his statement that a federation of the four above-named countries, "strong enough to guard the Baltic as well as sound enough to defend itself against the influence of any Great Power," is "a necessary essential to the future stability of Europe?"

"Not necessarily a political unity, but an organization with a common foreign policy, and perhaps also a common defense," was the reply.

"How do you people in Britain look upon Sweden's position and the part she may play in the new Europe?" was the next question.

Sir Stafford replied: "As the war has progressed, we have observed with great satisfaction the various proofs given by the Swedish people of their willingness to make sacrifices; their efforts for the defense of their country, and their determination to defend their independence against any attack. It is my earnest hope that Sweden will manage to avoid being devastated.

"I am fully aware of the great importance this will be—if this situation maintains at the end of the war—both for the economic recovery of your unfortunate neighbors, and for the whole European reconstruction," the English leader continued.

"Are people in England generally familiar with this train of thought?" he was asked.

"Yes, they are," Sir Stafford replied emphatically, adding, "and I presume Sweden will gladly make available her resources in this connection—in her own interest as well as that of her neighboring countries and Europe. Great Britain and the United States will heartily welcome Sweden's assistance in this respect. Sweden already is showing her willingness to alleviate sufferings in Europe. You can tell the Swedish people that what they are doing for Greece and other suffering countries has been noticed with great appreciation throughout the United Nations."

[Editor's Note—The Norwegian Government-in-Exile at London issued a statement recently expressing its desire to adhere to a group of Atlantic Powers, among the Allies and including Sweden and Denmark, rather than a defensive bloc of purely Scandinavian Powers.]

Mirror of World Opinion

A Mighty Weapon

Maybe some of us can't make planes, tanks, guns or ships, nor man them out on the fighting fronts. Maybe, in our quiet lives and routine jobs, we feel we can help little toward winning the war, that the struggle is far away.

But there is one mighty weapon that each of us, no matter how lowly, can help create, and that is the weapon of prayer.

We can pray for our boys in the armed services, no matter where they may be; that they may be guided, and protected, and properly directed. . . .

We can pray for enlightenment, intelligence, courage and determination on the part of our leaders, officials of government . . . that they may assume their full responsibilities with sincere devotion to right, cast out politics and pettiness. . . .

Yes, and we can pray for ourselves: that we be given greater understanding of our individual parts in this great struggle of good versus evil, and that we may make our full individual contributions to the forces of good; that we take on greater devotion to the cause of God and work together, with love in our hearts for all good men but with strong weapons in our hands to tear apart the forces of evil. . . .

We know the [enemies] are not praying fighters, for on the whole they either deny God or worship false gods. So we Americans should go all-out for prayer.—*Dealer News*, Los Angeles.

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